

One Man Is Killed And Brother Hurt In Crash of Cars

Extreme northwest Florida, Alabama and Mississippi: Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; somewhat warmer in interior.
Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia: Fair weather and moderate temperatures.

and Martha; his mother, Mrs. Hannah (nee) Scholz; eight brothers, H. A. P. W. C. T. R. W. H. D. L. C. G. and L. E. Scholz, and three sisters, Mrs. C. M. Greene, Mrs. A. A. Ford and Mrs. P. C. Gilham.

Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the chapel of Donehue & Basemore, undertakers, Rev. C. M. Cloud, pastor of the Edgewood Avenue Baptist church, will officiate and interment will be in West View cemetery.

The following will act as pallbearers: L. L. Bettis, W. S. Bone, Arthur Owens, W. J. Whitehead, T. L. Lytle and W. A. Brooks.

The body of Mrs. R. F. Maness will be taken at 8:45 o'clock Tuesday morning to DeSoto, Mo., for funeral services and interment. The body is at the chapel of H. M. Patterson & Son, Mrs. Maness is survived by two daughters, Mrs. B. P. Land, of Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. O. F. Curlee, of St. Louis, Mo., and a son, Polk O. Maness, of Atlanta.

LOTTIE PICKFORD WEDS FILM ACTOR LATE SATURDAY

Los Angeles, January 8.—Lottie Pickford, motion picture actress, sister of Mary Pickford, became the bride of Alan Forrest, also a film player, here last night. Jack Pickford was matron of honor. Jack Pickford gave the bride away.

CONFESSION CLAIMED IN DEPUTY'S DEATH

Mobile, Ala., January 8.—Declaring that he had planned to bury the body of his victim, but changed his mind, and untold other details of the shooting of A. C. Brill, deputy sheriff of Mobile county, at Calvert Wednesday, Dossy Rives, 23, has made a full confession, according to local officials.

Eight Prisoners Dash for Liberty Is Short-Lived

Frankfort, Ky., January 8.—Eight of the most desperate prisoners in the Kentucky state reformatory here, including one who is serving a life term for murder, late today escaped from the main prison through a sewer.

Seven of the men got outside the walls, but were recaptured within an hour, and the eighth was found two hours later hiding in the shirt factory.

The delivery was planned by George Miller, of Covington, Ky., serving five years for robbery, who served two years in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and now is wanted there as an escaped convict, and Joe Pat Murray, of Newport, Ky., serving seven years for storehouse breaking and who has attempted to escape four times, according to their stories.

Recently some work has been done on the sewers in the prison yard and the excavations uncovered the main sewer. Murray and Miller, it is said, hid a pick, and while the convicts were pitching horseshoes in the yard broke a small hole in the large sewer main. The pair dropped into this, walked a few feet to a trapdoor in the factory stockade, and the sewer cap, climbed out, ran through the shirt factory and escaped by climbing over the fence. The other men claimed they were pitching horseshoes in the yard, but not the hole in the sewer pipe, on the spur of the moment, attempted to make their escape.

As the men climbed the fence around the factory, a small boy living nearby saw them and notified the guard on the front gate, who gave the alarm.

Pursuit of the men was begun at once, and they were recaptured without offering any resistance, although two of them had fled nearly two miles from the prison. In the pursuit several shots were fired by guards but none of them took effect.

Most of the prisoners have long prison records and seven of them had made previous attempts to escape.

Foreign Vessels Get Most Cargoes To South America

Washington, January 8.—Foreign ships how are carrying the bulk of the cargo between this country and the east coast of South America, and are increasing their proportion, although American ships are making a better showing on the routes to and from the west coast of that continent, according to a survey issued tonight by the commerce department.

During the first ten months of 1921, the survey said, trade with the east coast of South America constituted about 5 per cent of the total foreign trade of this country, exports being twice as large as imports.

In the case of the north and south Atlantic coast traffic, 71 per cent was carried by foreign ships, the survey showed, while trade between the gulf coast ports and the east coast of South America was divided between American and foreign ships, the survey showed, 50 per cent, respectively. The small amount of cargo moving between Pacific coast ports and the east coast of South America, the survey added, was carried in American ships.

According to the department, American ships are carrying 52 per cent of the cargo between the Atlantic coast and the west coast of South America, 69 per cent for the American gulf coast and 54 per cent for the Pacific coast.

For the first ten months of 1921, the total value of trade between this country and the west coast of South America amounted to about 12,000,000 tons, or less than 2 per cent of the total of the imports and exports of this country.

CHINESE BANKERS WOULD TAKE PART IN LOAN, REPORTED

Peking, January 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—Chinese bankers are reported to have formed a group which would join with the international consortium in loaning to the Chinese government \$80,000,000 in silver. They would contribute \$10,000,000, taking as their share of the revenue derived from the salt monopoly, and the shares in the loan apportioned to the four members of the consortium, amounting to \$20,000,000 each, for refunding debts already incurred.

The contribution of the Chinese would enable the government to meet its administrative expenses, the consortium having refused to furnish money for this purpose. Allied agents here are reticent, but it is asserted by Chinese bankers that the respective groups are being urged to participate in the loan.

Boston Wants Job Of Reconditioning Liner Leviathan

Washington, January 8.—An appeal to have the Leviathan reconditioned at the Boston navy yard has been made to President Harding by Representative Dillingham, republican, Massachusetts, who announced tonight he also had taken the matter up with officials of the shipping board, Secretary Denison and the director of the navy.

The president was requested, in a letter written to him by Mr. Dillingham, to direct the shipping board not to award the contract for repairing the liner until the advisability of having the work done at Boston is determined.

Mr. Dillingham declared that the dry dock at the Boston navy yard is the only one on the Atlantic coast large enough for the Leviathan. The work, he contended, can be done as economically, if not at less expense to the government, at Boston as at any private shipyard and in addition would furnish employment to hundreds of skilled workmen whose services the government would use if work is not provided for them.

Off Arc de Triomphe Top, Unknown Woman Leaps to Her Death

Paris, January 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—A young woman this afternoon jumped to her death from the top of the Arc de Triomphe. Her body fell among a crowd of mothers who were carrying flowers to decorate the graves of the "unknown soldier" buried under the arch.

Before the woman jumped she had removed from her clothing all marks by which she could be identified.

THREE ARE DROWNED WHEN ICE GIVES WAY

Southampton, N. Y., January 8.—Two young girls broke through the thin ice at Lake Agawam while skating today and then clung so tightly about the neck of a youth, who tried to save them, that all three were drowned.

The bodies were recovered soon afterward and rushed to the Southampton hospital where an unsuccessful attempt was made to induce artificial respiration. The victims were Marie Buchel, 12, Stella Largo and Charles Jenkins.

To Cure Sore Throat in One Day Mop the Throat with Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. 30c per bottle. (adv.)

OUCH! LUMBAGO PAIN! RUB BACKACHE AWAY

Instant Relief With a Small Trial Bottle of Old "St. Jacobs Oil."

Kidneys cause Backache? No! They have no nerves, therefore cannot cause pain. Your backache is caused by lumbago, sciatica or a strain, and the quickest relief is soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Oil." Rub it right on your painful back, and instantly the soreness, stiffness and lameness disappears. Don't stay crippled! Get a small trial bottle of "St. Jacobs Oil" from your druggist and limber up. A moment after it is applied you'll wonder what became of the backache or lumbago pain.

Rub old, honest "St. Jacobs Oil" whenever you have sciatica, neuritis, rheumatism or sprains, as it is a sure, safe, harmless and doesn't burn the skin.—(adv.)

GUARDSMAN TO FACE MURDER TRIAL TODAY

Mobile, Ala., January 8.—Sergeant J. Robert Lanier, charged with being one of nine members of the Alabama national guard who are alleged to have removed Will Baird, a striking miner from the Walker county jail and shot him to death January 13, 1921, was scheduled to go on trial for murder in the first degree in the federal circuit court at Hamilton, Ala., today.

Says Russians Must Work Out Own Salvation

Traveler From Far East Asserts Trotsky Is "Napoleon of Russia."

Vancouver, B. C., January 8.—(Special.)—Russia will have to work out her own salvation, declares A. P. Minister, lately of Vladivostok, who arrived recently on the Empress of Japan en route to New York and Paris.

Mr. Minister is a young man, a Russian, with an unbiased knowledge of foreign politics. He was born in Moscow, studied in the United States and export trade there, and after the de facto of the czar manager of the Trans-Siberian railroad, he went to Vladivostok to make a connection with the recovery of a consignment of tea, which he found in very bad shape.

The so-called anti-bolshevik government established at Chita, south of Vladivostok and north of Manchuria, will never be stabilized, in the opinion of Mr. Minister.

"They have no money, no army, few friends," he said, "and while they claim to be anti-revolutionary, in reality they take direct orders from the bolshevik government. They are under the heel of Trotsky."

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BY JOHN GLEISSNER.
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Lodge also led the fight for the defeat of the Versailles treaty and the league of nations covenant.

So now the shoe is on the other foot, and there are senators who will enjoy seeing it pinch.

May Turn Tables The reservations Lodge offered to the Versailles treaty submitted will be approved. They can see no reason for the reservations.

The situation pleases many of the democrats who were ardent supporters of the Wilson peace program. Frankly they admit an intention to turn the tables on the republicans. The reservations are shared by some of the democrats who hoped for the eventual ratification of all the treaties.

There is a small group, however, which will make the most of an opportunity to even old scores, to make campaign material, and will endeavor to carry over to the next session the republicans are now simply doing what the democrats tried to do before.

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WEALTHY WOMAN DIES Memphis, Tenn., January 8.—Mrs. Napoleon Hill, 86 years old, reputed one of the wealthiest women in the southern states, and for more than 50 years a prominent figure in the social and women's club life of the south, died suddenly at her home of her son, Frank E. Hill, here tonight. Hill was brought back from Pass Christian, Miss., several weeks ago, after an illness which threatened to result fatally, and was believed to be recovering her health.

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Using a piece of wire as a key with which they unlocked the tier of cells, the prisoners sawed a bar in a second-story window, tied their blankets together and slid to the ground. The key to the cells later was found in the hands of a residence nearby wrapped in a piece of paper on which was written "Please deliver to the jailer of Davies county."

The note was signed by three of the escaped prisoners.

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Madge Kennedy Compares Stage And Movie Work

Charming Star Is Here to Appear Tonight in "Cornered."

BY GEORGE MACDONELL.
Whether the glare of the footlights and the waves of applause from an enthusiastic audience have a stronger hold upon the affections of the thespians than the click of the motion picture camera and the loudness of the roar of a director was answered by the young and beautiful actress, Miss Madge Kennedy, noted alike on screen and stage, as she sat in the lobby of the Piedmont hotel Sunday night and gave the writer her view on acting.

On the stage there are so many diversions from the real acting—scenery, lights and speaking parts, while in the films every motion is watched by the audience. You have to be so careful," explained Miss Kennedy.

"One loves the stage, though," she said, "the audience is so much nearer to you, and then the parts are so easy to go through with. It is almost like play. After the curtain falls, though, you realize what a strain it has been."

Two Films a Year.

Although the report was gone out that Miss Kennedy had deserted the films and returned to the speaking stage, since her change last fall after putting in three successful years as a stage star, she intended that she would appear in about two films a year, devoting the rest of her time to the stage.

It was in the art school in New York which she attended, Miss Kennedy said, that she discovered that her talents lay in the direction of the drama, when at 16 years of age she was given the leading role.

Later on a trip to New York accompanied with her mother, she interviewed William A. Brady, who was her leading role in "Little Miss Brown," a new farce-comedy that met with public favor on its first presentation.

Under the Selwyns, producers of "Two Brides" and "Fair and Warm," Miss Kennedy appeared in the leading feminine role, and it was in these that her fame as a comedienne was established.

Under the direction of Mr. Goldwyn, the moving picture magnate, a series of pictures was produced by her for the Goldwyn corporation, and in these films Miss Kennedy's fame became assured. Finally, Miss Kennedy entered a contract with Henry W. Savage to play the dual role in "Cornered," which appears at the Atlanta theater Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

This comedy, which has made a hit in New York at the Astor, has been the delight of Atlanta audiences, it is predicted, perhaps more than any other in which Miss Kennedy has appeared.

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In Female Attire, Negro Desperado Flees Metropolis

Sensational Dash by Luther Boddy From New York Apparently Fails.

Trenton, N. J., January 8.—Surrounded tonight by New Jersey and Pennsylvania state police near Fallington, Pa., a few miles from this city, and with New York and Trenton police on guard, Luther Boddy, the young negro who is alleged to have killed two New York detectives Thursday night, was momentarily expected to be captured. He was believed to be cornered in a small area, following a dash early today in a taxicab from Jersey City to Trenton with a revolver at the head of the taxicab driver.

Boddy, attired in women's clothing, eluded the vigilance of the New York police and made his way to the Hudson tubes terminal in Newark late last night, where he engaged Adam Aduabato, a taxi driver of Newark, to take him to Jersey City. There Boddy is declared to have revealed himself to the taxi driver as "Boddy, the murderer," after having threatened him with a revolver and robbing him of about \$1.75, all the money he had.

Aduabato, according to the story he told Chief of Police Cullen here today, was compelled by Boddy at Jersey City to take the road to Philadelphia. The negro, he said, frequently threatened him with the revolver and demanded speed, declaring there was a reward of \$10,000 for him, and if he "had to go" he didn't care who went with him. Boddy, according to the driver, said he wanted to get to Canada.

After passing Trenton, Aduabato ran out of gas. The negro compelled him to stop a car going toward Langhorne, Pa., telling Aduabato to ask for gas, and saying if he made a false move it would be his last. Instead of asking for gas, however, Aduabato jumped on the running board of the car and exclaimed:

"For God's sake step on the gas. I've got a murderer in my car and he wants to get both of us."

Without more urging the other driver jumped his car ahead, followed by a bullet from Boddy's revolver, which smashed a headlight. Heedless of the lowered gates at a railroad crossing the strange driver dashed on and smashed both gates at the other side, just as an express train whizzed past. At Oxford Valley Aduabato telephoned the Trenton police and a man hunt was organized to capture the fugitive.

A 90-year-old woman has died at Villa Platte, La., leaving 401 living descendants.

NEW TESTIMONY TODAY AT SENATOR'S TRIAL

Franklin, Tenn., January 8.—With the defense's evidence ended, and the prosecution ready to present rebuttal witnesses, the trial of State Senator E. N. Cline, of Sevier county, charged with soliciting and accepting \$300 as a bribe during the last session of the Tennessee legislature, will continue in the morning.

Although attorneys for the state have announced that several more witnesses will be called tomorrow, Judge J. C. Hobbs said before adjournment yesterday that this would come immediately after the case opens again, and intimated that all evidence would be in before noon.

The situation stands now, the prosecution has attempted to show that the \$300 which Samuel L. Felt, Nashville attorney, says he gave to Senator Cline, was lacking in some way that the defense attorneys opposed the bill from the time it was introduced, thus removing the necessity for anyone offering a bribe. The \$300 which the defendant was charged with accepting, was for the purpose of introducing a bill into the legislature.

Queen Mary, of England, is strongly opposed to smoking among women.

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MACON GEORGIA

CHINAMAN IS SLAIN WITH MEAT CLEAVER

CHICAGO CITIZENS TO FIGHT STRIKE

With Two-Million-Dollar War Chest, Citizens' Committee to Oppose Building Trades Unions.

BY ALEXANDER F. JONES,
United News Staff Correspondent.

Chicago, January 8.—After two years of bitter and costly strife, the building trades war here Sunday reached an impasse that is to be followed by what is, perhaps, the most unusual situation that has ever come out of a labor controversy anywhere in the United States.

A general strike of 60,000 building trades workers, who have been working under a temporary truce, is scheduled to start Monday to complete the \$100,000,000 worth of construction by Tuesday.

Prayed against these unions is a citizens' committee with a \$2,000,000 war chest which will attempt to break the strike and the 100 per cent control of the construction business over the city and industrial building and to institute the open shop.

Many Contributions.
This \$2,000,000 represents \$100,000 contributions of business leaders, desperate over inability to get needed factories and business buildings put up; and thousands of contributions down to \$1 by apartment dwellers, who realize that construction is the only means of lower rent.

The committee was formed after every other medium of settlement of a disastrous labor war failed. Hundreds of federal and state indictments have been returned against the building trades chiefs and contractors and builders alleged to be allied with them in the so-called "building trust." Scores of indictments charging graft, running into millions of dollars, have been voted. There are, in addition, a large number of criminal cases, including murder, riot and all manner of violence, as the result of the war on the criminal code calendar. None of these cases has been brought to trial.

Labor Leader Indicted.
Thomas S. Kearney, president of the Chicago Building Trades council, is under indictment on a charge of perjury, growing out of the murder of Adolph George, one of the city's cafe owners, in the city, who was killed, it is charged, by another labor leader.

Some of the labor leaders have as many as five indictments voted against them.

With hardly a building under construction last summer, Judge E. M. Landis was chosen as arbitrator and handed down a wage award which reduced building trade schedules from top to bottom. The unions were forced by the agreement to accept the verdict, but when some of the unions who had not entered the agreement refused to do so, the organizations affected by the cur began to balk.

Vote for Strike.
Sunday's completion of referendum by practically all of the building trades showed that they have voted to strike with the carpenters, plumbers, sheet-metal workers and hoisting engineers already out.

When contractors and builders continued to pay the old wage scale of \$1.25 per hour, despite the Landis cut, the citizens' committee was formed and contributions for its support began to pour in, and \$1,000,000 was collected within a few days. Another million has been added and another million is asked.

The citizens' committee will underwrite contractors operating on an open shop basis, and the middle west is being flooded with appeals for workers on this basis. The committee had pledged itself to support every union that agreed to work under the Landis award, but when the building trades council voted Sunday to support the unions now on strike by a sympathetic walkout, the open shop dictum was laid down and an advertising campaign for men on an open shop basis was started in fifty middle west cities.

I. O. O. F. GRAND SIRE DIES IN TORONTO

Toronto, January 8.—Joseph Oliver, grand sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, died here today, after an illness of three months. He was 70 years old.

Says Million Died In Recent Pogrom Staged in Ukraine

London, January 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—At the second annual conference of the Federation of Ukrainian Jews, the Very Rev. Joseph Hertz, chief rabbi of the British empire, called attention to the "astounding fact that in the moral history of contemporary humanity that one of the blackest pages in the annals of man has just closed, and yet the world knows next to nothing of the unspeakable horrors and infinite crimes perpetrated against the Jewish people."

Dr. Hertz declared that one million human beings had been butchered, and that for three years three million persons in the Ukraine had been made "to pass through the horrors of hell," and that hardly a word of these facts had appeared in the newspapers.

The voice of the Jewish community, Dr. Hertz continued, had not been raised as it should have been, and it was humiliating to find the apathy and callousness with which certain sections of Jewry had faced this infinite disaster. He described in detail some of the crimes that had been committed. He said that, although the pogroms in the Ukraine had ended, there were "something like 600,000 homeless children, 150,000 half orphans and 35,000 double orphans in the Ukraine," who would die from cold, hunger and disease unless Jewish hearts remained human and came to the rescue.

DAIL EIREANN SPLIT IMPERILS IRELAND

(Continued From Page 1).

that a vote on the treaty should be taken within forty-eight hours. At the same time he plainly stated that he intended "whatever happened" to retire to private life.

When the vote was taken, the resignation was not repeated. Mr. De Valera merely alluding to it when he arose and in a voice broken with emotion, began to explain his personal position. But he had not got far when he sat down, unable to go on.

Later De Valera summoned a meeting for today, exclusively confined to the 37 deputies who voted against the treaty, and today at the Mansion house prior to the private session of his assistants, he delivered a speech which was a clear indication of his intention to continue the fight, this time apparently not only against the British government but against the provisional government of the Irish Free State, which the chief objection is that it derives its authority from the British parliament.

Inconsistencies Puzzling.
There are many tonight who are of the opinion that the question of Mr. De Valera's suspended resignation must be debated at tomorrow's meeting of the dail. The inconsistencies in his declaration have puzzled all commentators, but Art O'Brien, president of the Self-Determination League of Great Britain, who, although not a member of the dail has been privileged during the debate to sit among the members and who is in closest touch and sympathy with De Valera, informed the Associated Press today that his interpretation is that Mr. De Valera will resign the presidency and retire to private life only when he has consolidated the republican position.

The task of the new provisional government, faced by opposition from old republican colleagues, will be extremely difficult. Some of the deputies, including Miss MacSwiney, have frankly declared their intention to act from the outset as rebels against the provisional government.

It is taken for granted that the provisional government will certainly include both Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins. Their assistants are less clearly marked out, but among the members of the dail cabinet supporting them is William Cosgrave,

minister of local government, who, by universal consent, is an administrator of rare ability, more skilled in the duties of government than any of his colleagues.

Problems Ahead.
For the past year Cosgrave has controlled the great majority of the Irish local representative bodies which formerly obeyed the orders of Sir Henry Robinson, the crown representative of local government in Ireland.

It will be a nice problem for the ministers of the new provisional government to determine how far they will use the existing machinery of the British government's officials in Ireland and how far they will be able to rely on the co-operation of the machine which they constructed for themselves in conflict with these officials. Under any circumstances the transmission period which must intervene before the Free State government and its executives can be legally constituted would be a time of great difficulty.

This difficulty will be enormously increased if the new ministry is obliged at the same time to resist an attack from the surviving republican ministry. The dail tomorrow will consider a resolution in general terms proposed by Speaker MacNeill, affirming Ireland's sovereign status and the complete autonomy of the Irish people. It is so framed that most of the nationalist Irishmen and all the members of the dail eireann could accept it as an unquestionable truism, but according to the contention of De Valera and his supporters, acceptance of the treaty is abrogation of that principle and in the debate they are expected to say:

De Valera's Attitude.
Mr. De Valera's attitude with regard to the acceptance by the dail of the treaty within forty-eight hours, being until disestablished by the Irish people, who set them up. Normally the transference of the majority from one side to the other would involve a change in the ministry, and eventually, if the treaty is acted upon, the Free State parliament elected by the Irish people would naturally replace the dail.

But meanwhile it is considered extremely improbable that the dail will dissolve itself. The majority for the treaty included many who expressed a dislike for it, and only accepted it as an alternative to war. Practically all the members, including Michael Collins, repudiated any finality in the treaty.

On any motion framed on purely republican principles, it is not doubted that De Valera would secure a majority in the dail. Though it was admitted on all sides during the course of the debate that the great majority of the Irish people would accept the treaty, there is technically no machinery whereby the dail could, for the present, be replaced by a new assembly. The dail owes its existence to election by the people under the terms of the British act of parliament, which defined the constituency, allotted their numbers and prescribed proportional representation as the method of election.

Intention of Act.
The intention of the act, of course, was that the members so elected could constitute the parliament of southern Ireland under the home-rule act of 1920. If the parliament had ever been constituted, it could hold elections any time in accordance with the provisions of the statute. But all the Sinn Féin members refused to attend the parliament, a preliminary condition of whose existence was an oath of allegiance to the king, and formed the dail eireann instead.

There is thus none of the customary machinery for holding regular elections. By the terms of the treaty, its ratification can only be effected, not by the dail, but by a meeting of the members elected to the southern parliament, whether they accepted that office or not. There is one member of the dail who has sat for a northern Ireland constituency, and four members for Trinity college.

Ratifying Body.
Under the treaty, it is the function of the British government to summon the ratifying body, but all steps in this direction were postponed until it should be seen from the division in the dail eireann whether it was worth while. It is assumed now that the ratifying body would be summoned immediately, but it is not known if the fifty-seven opposing members would desire to attend. It is supposed that their complete repudiation of the

treaty may lead to their abstention in a body.

In that case, it is possible that the treaty might be unanimously ratified by such members as meet; they would number seventy-one out of a total membership of 130. There has been some discussion as to whether this would be regarded as sufficient, but it seems plain that it is the government's intention, particularly in view of the admitted approval of the Irish people generally, to place no technical obstacle in the way of the treaty.

Army to Withdraw.
The prime minister has promised that the British army would be evacuated after ratification and it is expected that when the preliminaries have been settled the British soldiers would be withdrawn. Another outcome of the treaty will be the release of all political prisoners.

When the treaty was signed in London there were in various prisons and internment camps, both in Ireland and England, more than five thousand political prisoners. Of these it was estimated there were 4,000 men and women against whom no charge had been made, but who were interned or imprisoned on suspicion that they were in sympathy with the republican party. They were given their freedom on signature of the document. About 1,000 were men convicted for the most part by court-martial, of various offenses under the special act of parliament known as the regulation of order act, aimed at the suppression of the Sinn Féin movement.

The military authorities here evidently consider the vote in favor of the peace treaty by the dail eireann as a final decision on the Sinn Féin movement. Ever since the Dublin city hall was commandeered by the military and courts-martial were held there, the building had been surrounded by barbed wire entanglements which projected across the pavement. This morning soldiers began clearing away all the wire.

W. L. GEORGE PLEADS CASE FOR FLAPPER

(Continued From Page 1).

of maturity garnishes itself with the frivolous parody of youth.

True Flapper.
The true flapper begins before she leaves school. Treaties she marries and flaps only within the home—that is, if she is wise. Thus it is the unmarried flapper who interests us; she seems to have so good a time, visiting in one day four restaurants, two theaters and three movies, attended always by an ever-changing man. And yet—the world does cruel things to flappers.

In a flapper Trent I drew the picture of a flapper. She liked pleasure and she liked men, in which tastes I see no crime. Being poor she could get only what men gave her. No men took to her. She had not been brave enough to bear all things, she would have been unfit to dare all things; she would not have survived a life of misery and toiling, coming at last upon marriage and happiness, knowing herself to be a fool.

Ask Kindlier Eye.
That is perhaps the story of many of the flappers we laugh at. In many of them lies tragedy, loneliness, poverty, unrequited ambition, desire for love, inability to love. I suggest that a kinder eye should be allowed to rest on the flapper as she struggles along the great white way. Her hardness is often a defense, her shrill laughter holds a note of pain; her lust for pleasure is not only a healthy lust for life, but an attempt to crowd some other thing into an existence otherwise empty.

Tears are always near this merriest, for the flapper is a woman able to suffer and to love. Why is she a flapper? Why does she remain a flapper? Because true love, real life, does not readily give her a chance to be a woman. It is not entirely her own fault.

PARTY SOLIDARITY AIM OF CONFEREES

(Continued From First Page).

ule percentages, and political strength for various demands as to amounts sought in it.

In these, however, it was insisted that no conclusion was reached. The debt refunding bill, in the view represented as being taken by the president, should not be definitely tied to soldier bonus proposals or funds anticipated from it set aside for the payments, but was agreed that early action upon it might help the treasury position, and make the task of meeting bonus charges easier.

It is likely, those present considered.

Naming of Pepper To Penrose Seat Expected Today

American Valuation.

The finance committee which long has been considering the tariff, is ready to jump into the subject of American valuation, a question which, it was stated, was discussed for more than an hour last night. While, again, there was no agreement reached or sought, the discussion was said to have been a success in that it was a preliminary step toward reaching a decision on the subject.

Provisions in the present bill would permit the president to raise or lower duties a maximum of 20 per cent from the schedule rates to meet emergencies or as a basis for working out reciprocal agreements with other governments. Mr. Harding was declared to have informed the conference that a 50 per cent reduction of income tax should be provided to cover all future requirements and to have reiterated the recommendations of his last message regarding greater flexibility.

Bonus Bill Plans.

As regards the form of the bonus bill, leaders were inclined to the opinion that the senate finance committee would make no change in the house measure. It would mean acceptance of the proposal of Secretary Mellon that no restrictions should be placed on the debt commission as to the time which it might deem advisable for final decision on the bill, either interest or principal or both. It was said today that the president had expressed his approval of the policy.

Democratic senators, headed by Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, ranking member of his party on the revenue committee, have strongly opposed the Mellon plan and it is known that they are prepared to offer amendments carrying out their idea of limitation and restrictions on the commission's functions. Further, it was declared by republican senators that one amendment which would compel the payment of all foreign obligations in 25 years, probably would be accepted. Mr. Harding was represented as not being opposed to such a change, but it was insisted that it would have to be put into the hands of the senate and not by the committee.

GEORGE PLATFORM SCORES TRIUMPH

(Continued From First Page).

set by the British experts—five hundred millions.

The latest discussions on this point between Briand and Lloyd George have been acrid, and the clash of ideas more frequent as the debate progresses. It is learned that up to the last moment, Premier Briand hotly insisted that the Germans should not be summoned to Cannes until the allies themselves had reached an agreement.

Lloyd George wanted the Berlin delegation summoned at once, retorting: "You yourself have been talking to the Germans in Paris."

"Who has?" queried Briand sharply.

"Well, they came to Paris to talk to the reparations commission," Lloyd George returned.

"That is whom they should deal with," Briand declared triumphantly. "Under the Versailles treaty they should not deal with us, but with the reparations commission."

By the compromise reached later, the German delegates were to be summoned as far as Paris.

Lloyd George charged that the French had prevented Dr. Walter Rathenau from coming to Cannes.

"We didn't," Briand rejoined. "If he had a passport he could go anywhere."

The British premier was clearly vexed at the general laugh that traveled through the room at the remark. But whatever has or has not been accomplished, the outstanding fact of the conference was understood to be the limitation of submarine tonnage or of the size of submarines would attempt to forbid purely merchant craft from carrying guns without loss of their merchant status. The British delegation was understood to be planning to bring this discussion before the full committee if that were necessary, the delegation giving warning of the time of the discussion of the proposal for limitation of submarine forces. It is said that the British are prepared to argue that merchant ships may carry guns without becoming auxiliary war vessels and therefore subject to attack without warning by submarines.

British Argument.
The British contention was said to be that a merchant ship mounted with guns fore and aft for use against possible lawless submarines would not jeopardize its immunity from attack by submarines except after a visit and search or on failure to heed an order to stop.

During the discussions of the full committee on the submarine question, the Japanese delegation in concurring in the Root anti-submarine formula, brought up the question as to whether under that formula a submarine could be used as could any warship in maintaining a blockade. The British immediately declared their opinion that submarines could not be employed under the formula. The Japanese finally withdrew the question in the interest of harmony and the point was not settled.

Russ Expert Arrives.

John J. Oblonsky, a Russian engineer and one of the builders of the Chinese Eastern railway, arrived here today in an official capacity as a Russian expert to work on preservation of the interests of the Russian people at the proceedings of the arms conference.

"We hope that the Washington conference will remember that the Chinese railway was built with money taken from the Russian people," he said, "and that the loss of this railway to Russia would mean the cutting off of Siberia from the Pacific. We hope the conference will act as moral trustees of Russia at this time of her temporary disability. We trust that the conference will confirm the Russian management of the railway with the Chinese government, concluded on October 2, 1920, inasmuch as in some parts this agreement contradicts the fundamental treaty of 1904."

Council of Consuls.
The recognition of the Russian legitimate rights in accordance with the treaty of 1904 would make it possible to establish the council of consuls in Harbin as a body that would supervise

Naming of Pepper To Penrose Seat Expected Today

Philadelphia, January 8.—Appointment of George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia, as United States senator to succeed the late Boies Penrose, is expected to come from Governor Sprout tomorrow unless a last minute change is decided upon. The expected appointment, it is understood, virtually became a certainty after a visit by the governor to Senator William C. Capper in a Pittsburgh hotel yesterday. Senator Crow is chairman of the republican state committee, and it is said the governor, being a close personal friend, desired to inform the organization leader before making his final decision.

Governor Sprout, upon his return from his tour of the state, was settled in the railroad zone, and where there was at one time a vast wilderness. The treaty of 1886 gives Chinese rights to rebuild the railroad after thirty-six years of operation in repayment to Russia of all that the railroad cost her. According to another estimate, the Chinese have put into China's possession after eighty years of operation without any compensation on China's part.

ARMED MERCHANT SHIPS PUZZLING CONFEREES

(Continued From Page 1).

was every expectation that the armed merchantman question would come up for an exhaustive exchange of views. The impression among the Italian delegates seemed to be that Great Britain probably would open the argument with a statement of her position on the subject.

The position of the Italians was said to be that the status of a merchant ship would be "actually changed under the limitation agreement, and that if no change were provided for, the merchant ship would become a warship, and that having the greatest tonnage would become, in the nature of things, disproportionately powerful. The arming with 12-inch or 14-inch guns of a 3,000-ton merchant ship like the Leviathan, it is pointed out, would have a tendency to undermine the 10,000-ton 8-inch auxiliary clause unless armed merchantmen are to be considered as warships. Something like sixty passenger and freight vessels in the present merchant marine of the great powers are said to have a tonnage of more than 10,000.

Japanese View.
The Japanese also are described as believing that the status of merchant ships must be considered in connection with the general naval program. A big merchant ship, powerfully armed, might be a potent ship for shipping than a light cruiser. The Japanese, entirely aside from the advantage in numbers merchant arming would give to the nations possessing the greater passenger and freight fleets.

Although the French give evidence of holding similar views, and also of being uncertain whether merchantmen could arm under the new regulation prohibiting submarine attacks on commerce, they say they do not intend to raise this point at this stage of negotiations. The whole question, together with other proposed limitations on naval practices, might well be put off until the French view to the conference, at which all the nations would be represented.

A prolonged discussion today of technical questions involved in the naval limitation treaty was understood to have been made necessary for the technical experts because of the urgent desire to the whole naval committee to begin final shaping of the treaty within the next day or two.

New Stumbling Block.
Experts were reported to have completed their work Friday with the exception of the technical definitions of various kinds requested for treaty purposes. It was apparent today, however, that they had encountered new stumbling blocks to delay their work for the expert committee held two sessions, each averaging about three hours.

There were intimations tonight that the questions of defining a merchant ship within the meaning of the treaty has been, or might be, again brought up.

The question of armed merchantmen is understood to have been before the experts during today's discussions. It has not been indicated as yet whether the treaty in view of the failure to arrive at an agreement on the limitation of submarine tonnage or of the size of submarines would attempt to forbid purely merchant craft from carrying guns without loss of their merchant status. The British delegation was understood to be planning to bring this discussion before the full committee if that were necessary, the delegation giving warning of the time of the discussion of the proposal for limitation of submarine forces. It is said that the British are prepared to argue that merchant ships may carry guns without becoming auxiliary war vessels and therefore subject to attack without warning by submarines.

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The Japanese also are described as believing that the status of merchant ships must be considered in connection with the general naval program. A big merchant ship, powerfully armed, might be a potent ship for shipping than a light cruiser. The Japanese, entirely aside from the advantage in numbers merchant arming would give to the nations possessing the greater passenger and freight fleets.

Although the French give evidence of holding similar views, and also of being uncertain whether merchantmen could arm under the new regulation prohibiting submarine attacks on commerce, they say they do not intend to raise this point at this stage of negotiations. The whole question, together with other proposed limitations on naval practices, might well be put off until the French view to the conference, at which all the nations would be represented.

A prolonged discussion today of technical questions involved in the naval limitation treaty was understood to have been made necessary for the technical experts because of the urgent desire to the whole naval committee to begin final shaping of the treaty within the next day or two.

New Stumbling Block.
Experts were reported to have completed their work Friday with the exception of the technical definitions of various kinds requested for treaty purposes. It was apparent today, however, that they had encountered new stumbling blocks to delay their work for the expert committee held two sessions, each averaging about three hours.

There were intimations tonight that the questions of defining a merchant ship within the meaning of the treaty has been, or might be, again brought up.

The question of armed merchantmen is understood to have been before the experts during today's discussions. It has not been indicated as yet whether the treaty in view of the failure to arrive at an agreement on the limitation of submarine tonnage or of the size of submarines would attempt to forbid purely merchant craft from carrying guns without loss of their merchant status. The British delegation was understood to be planning to bring this discussion before the full committee if that were necessary, the delegation giving warning of the time of the discussion of the proposal for limitation of submarine forces. It is said that the British are prepared to argue that merchant ships may carry guns without becoming auxiliary war vessels and therefore subject to attack without warning by submarines.

British Argument.
The British contention was said to be that a merchant ship mounted with guns fore and aft for use against possible lawless submarines would not jeopardize its immunity from attack by submarines except after a visit and search or on failure to heed an order to stop.

During the discussions of the full committee on the submarine question, the Japanese delegation in concurring in the Root anti-submarine formula, brought up the question as to whether under that formula a submarine could be used as could any warship in maintaining a blockade. The British immediately declared their opinion that submarines could not be employed under the formula. The Japanese finally withdrew the question in the interest of harmony and the point was not settled.

Russ Expert Arrives.
John J. Oblonsky, a Russian engineer and one of the builders of the Chinese Eastern railway, arrived here

BUSINESS TAUGHT AT TECH SCHOOL

A practical school of modern business methods of the commercial world, not only to the regular students of Tech, but to business men and women in all parts of Atlanta—such is the Georgia Tech School of Commerce that yearly sends forth hundreds of graduates to all parts of Dixie in every field of commercial endeavor, as stated yesterday by the dean of the school, Professor J. M. Watters.

Some interesting facts about the growth of the school were given by Dean Watters. It was organized in 1911, the first school of commerce in all the south and the youngest of the eight schools at Tech. It had thirty students the first year and 610 last year. It was the largest of the Tech school and its enrollment was one-third of the entire student body. Tech itself is thirty-five years old but it was not until 1917 that its entire enrollment was equal to the enrollment in the School of Commerce last year.

The study of the most efficient methods of practical business has been the aim of the school and its teaching staff, according to Dean Watters. For that reason the majority of its courses are under the direct and personal supervision of practical business men and business organizations in the city of Atlanta. Its students daily do practical work in their chosen fields. For example, many of the advertisements appearing in the daily papers of the city are written by students.

The school was originally organized with only evening classes. It taught to young business men and business women in Atlanta during evening classes the principles underlying the work they did in the daytime. In 1916 day classes were organized and after the war special classes were formed for returning veterans in the rehabilitation division. The day classes constitute a four-year course and the evening classes a three-year course. For the convenience of Atlanta students in the evening classes they are given in a building at 18 Auburn avenue.

Commercial Courses.
The first part of the commercial courses are the same for all the students.

Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor
Soothes, Cleanses, Softens, Beautifies
Soothes, Cleanses, Softens, Beautifies
Soothes, Cleanses, Softens, Beautifies

Your favorite dessert will be still better if you make it with Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

COMB SAGE TEA IN FADED OR GRAY HAIR

Look Young! Common Garden Sage and Sulphur Darkens So Naturally Nobody Can Tell.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and attractive with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wet's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this hair-dyeing recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, all ready to use, at very little cost. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wet's Sage and Sulphur Compound because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or brush, dip it in the mixture and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and beautiful.—(adv.)

CALL BELLE ISLE TAXICAB

New and Beautiful Platinum Mountings

Platinum for mounting diamond jewelry is getting more popular every day. Platinum is four times harder than gold, therefore more substantial. Platinum gives the maximum brilliancy to diamonds if properly set. We make a specialty of re-setting old-style gold jewelry into modern platinum styles. It is a pleasure to submit sketches and prices—without charge. Write for booklet, "Facts About Diamonds," and twenty-seventh annual catalogue. Write us about your requirements.

Maier & Berkele, Inc.
Gold and Silversmiths
31 Whitehall Street,
Established 1887

WATKINS EXPLAINS PROPOSED CHARTER

Edgar Watkins, councilman from the eighth ward, explained his proposed new charter plan and answered its critics in an address Sunday afternoon at the Junior Order of American Mechanics at the organization's hall on Capitol avenue.

In a pointed reply to condemnations against the charter Mr. Watkins said that "some of your servants have publicly stated that you shall not be allowed to say by your votes whether or not you want this plan. What kind of meat do these Caesar feed to their chickens? They are not to be allowed to say by their votes whether or not they want this plan. You must keep quiet; we will think and act for you; you are not intelligent enough to know what is best for you. These gentlemen have failed so far to present any other plan. If they trust the people, let them stop their criticisms and present something constructive, and then let you and other who pay the taxes say what is wanted."

In his opening remarks the councilman declared that the neglect of public affairs is the greatest danger to the city. He said that the power to control their servants, the referendum, is the only way to do this. He said that the power to control their servants, the referendum, is the only way to do this.

MEMBERS OF 82D DIVISION TO HOLD LUNCHEON MONDAY

Tentative plans for the annual meeting of the 82d Division are being made by the division association which will be held by members at the luncheon of that organization today at 12:30 at the Penwick club.

It is planned to hold this annual meeting the latter part of January, the night of Monday, January 23, having been postponed from the original date of this time officers for the new year will be elected and other important matters will come up for attention. The meeting officers are: President, George Harrison, vice president, Arthur Manning, secretary, J. H. Gilbert, treasurer, and Dr. Leo P. Merrick, of the Johnson-Hall Advertising agency, is a teacher of advertising.

TO BUILD NEW HOTEL IN AUGUSTA, IS ANNOUNCEMENT

Augusta, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—Between \$700,000 and \$800,000 will be spent to construct a modern and up-to-date hotel in Augusta at an early date, according to information received from Savannah in a long distance telephone message from Sam Baron, who with Jules Heyman has just completed a transaction by which the De Soto hotel in Savannah has been sold to J. B. Pound.

The decision to build the hotel here was reached Saturday afternoon after the deal had been closed. Mr. Heyman and Mr. Baron are the interested parties. The plans for the new hotel are not as yet complete. Definite and final announcement will be made within the next month as to the location.

SELMAN IS CALLED TO GAINESVILLE CHURCH

Sylvania, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—Rev. R. W. Selman, of Gainesville, has been called to the pastorate of the Sylvania Baptist church, and has accepted the call. He will begin his work here February 1. Mr. Selman was pastor of the church here a few years ago, and recently has been serving the Central Baptist church at Gainesville.

NEGRO CONGREGATION GIVEN NEW CHURCH

The McDonald Baptist church, on West Fair street, has been purchased for the congregation of the new Negro church, it is announced. The building will henceforth be known as the Flipper Temple, A. M. E. church, it is stated.

Joe Brown Connolly Scholarship Started In Georgia History

Athens, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—In honor of Captain Joe Brown Connolly, who died from injuries sustained in the world war, the Connolly family of Atlanta has established the "Joe Brown Connolly Scholarship in Georgia History" at the University of Georgia.

The interest from a fund of \$2,000, which constitutes the scholarship, will be awarded each commencement to a member of the junior class who shows proficiency in Georgia history. The scholarship is to be perpetual and will be a living honor to the memory of the Georgia aviator who gave his life in the "Great War" making the world safe for democracy.

Captain Joe Brown Connolly was the son of Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Connolly and was one of the most widely known and popular young men in Atlanta. He was prominent in the social, civic and business life of the city. He entered the first officers' training school at Fort McPherson and received a commission. He was ordered overseas and was severely gassed. He turned down over seas he was sent to the hospital at Fort McPherson, near his home and family.

Chicago Students List Essentials Desired in Mate

Chicago, January 8.—University of Chicago Students of Evolution and Eugenics were asked today what they considered the essentials of a wife or husband.

Both sexes agreed that good health was the prime requisite in a mate. But, as might be expected, the men placed more emphasis on the physical standing at the bottom, and the co-eds put money fourth and placed appearance with the also-rans.

The Co-Eds: Health, character, disposition, financial standing, education, paternity, appearance, dress and ancestry.

The Men: Health, good disposition, beauty, education, maturity, housekeeping, character, dress, ancestry and financial standing.

The professors are looking for the anonymous young gentlemen whose ideal mate would be: Wealthy, a blonde widow with no question asked if she has a well-stocked cellar.

MUTILATED BODY OF GROCERYMAN FOUND IN STORE

Nashville, Tenn., January 8.—The body of Mike Nigar, local groceryman, was found early this morning lying in a pool of blood on the floor in his store, 110 Broadway, Nashville. The body was mutilated. The cash drawer in the store had been robbed. Discovery of the body was made by a customer who entered the store at 7 o'clock this morning. Police report. It is not known, they say, whether the killing was done late last night, before closing time, or after the store was opened this morning. Police say they are working on a clue which they believe may lead to the arrest of the guilty party.

NEGRO MAN IS KILLED; POLICE SEEK SLAYER

Will Blake, a negro, of 24 Brooks alley, was shot and instantly killed at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, according to detectives, by John Farmer, negro, of 15 Brooks alley, following what was supposed to be a drunken brawl at the home of the dead man. Detectives were seeking Farmer Sunday night. Blake died shortly after reaching Grady hospital, where he was taken in an ambulance.

Convict Is Caught.

Sparta, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—William McCall, colored, alias "Piano," convicted at the September term of Hancock superior court of automobile stealing and who escaped from the county changing by slipping the shackles from his arms and legs several weeks ago, was arrested in Warrenton today by the Warren county sheriff and now is in jail at Sparta.

NEGRO CHARGED WITH BURNING CHURCH

Griffin, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—John Brown, a negro, is being held by the local authorities, charged with having set fire to a negro church in this city on the night of December 10.

The state fire marshal was asked to assist in detecting the guilty parties and since that time he has been working on the case with the local authorities. The church was badly damaged by the fire.

NEGRO IS KILLED AT BERRYTON

Lyerly, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—James Parham, a negro about 25 years of age, was found beside the railroad tracks at Berryton, five miles north of Lyerly, Saturday morning with his skull fractured. A coroner's jury was empaneled and after deliberating for several hours returned a verdict that the negro came to his death from having fallen from a freight train, crushing his skull. The negro's home was at Carrollton.

J. O. U. A. M. COUNCIL TO INSTALL OFFICERS

Eureka council, No. 7, Jr. O. U. A. M., will install officers for the ensuing term Monday evening in their hall, corner Marietta and Alexander streets. In addition to the installation of officers, refreshments will be served.

Medical Society Meets.
Dublin, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—The midwinter meeting of the Twelfth District Medical society will be held in Dublin, it was learned yesterday. The date of the meeting has been set for January 15.

PROHIBITION SUCCESS, SAYS MAJOR HAYNES

Chicago, January 8.—The prohibition law is not a failure, and while enforcement of it probably never will reach the 100 per cent point of efficiency, it rapidly is approaching the highest possible point. Major R. A. Haynes, national prohibition director, said today in an address before the Law Enforcement League of Chicago.

No law can be enforced 100 per cent, Major Haynes said. He declared that the chief obstacles in enforcement of the Volstead act were apathetic citizens and lethargic public officials. "The 'wet' have spread carefully planned propaganda to make it appear the prohibition law is a failure and cannot be enforced," said Major Haynes. "They mislead the capital let- ters liquor imported into this country. The facts show that the total importation during the past fiscal year was one-half of the per cent of the total consumption of liquor in the United States the year before prohibition.

"Propaganda says crime has increased since prohibition. Facts show that crime has decreased. Facts show that the crime wave is world-wide, and that it would be just as sensible to blame it on woman suffrage as on prohibition. Facts show that arrests for drunkenness have decreased 60 per cent in this country since prohibition and convictions for drunkenness increased about the same per cent in England."

"Facts show that liquor withdrawal from warehouses in this country during the last October were only 50 per cent of the withdrawals in the previous October."

NEW GOVERNMENT NOW IN GUATEMALA STYLED 'ILLEGAL'

Washington, January 8.—Declaring that the so-called military government set up in Guatemala by Generals Orellana, Larraz and Lima is illegal, contrary to the constitution of Guatemala, and in violation of the peace of Guatemala by force of arms, Dr. Julio Bianchi, minister of the Herrera government to Washington, today made public his protest against the new government in Guatemala, which came into power following the revolution of December 6.

In his statement Dr. Bianchi asserts that "neither Orellana nor his agents have legal authority to take possession of Guatemala, and he points out that the diplomatic representatives of the Herrera government in France, Mexico, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica have followed their archives to agents of the de facto Guatemalan government, which came into power following the revolution of December 6.

COWART BECOMES WAYCROSS MAYOR ON MONDAY NIGHT

Waycross, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—At a meeting held today evening to be held Monday night, Mayor Elect Dan Cowart will be formally installed for a term of two years.

The outgoing Mayor, Sam T. Wright, will relinquish his office at the helm of the city government after four years of continuous service. C. V. Starnes, who has been elected at the general election held yesterday, already has served one term and will be re-installed.

Montevideo Gives Credit to America For Allied Victory

Paris, January 8.—America is given full credit for her part in the world war in a book devoted to the struggle written by Adolfo Agreio, of Montevideo. One of the prominent French commanders quoted in the book is General Sarraill, who fought at Verdun in 1916, and who later commanded allied forces at Saloniki.

Manhattan Shirts

On Sale Today

Thirty Or More Dozen Of High-Grade Madras. Prices Cut Deeper Than Was Ever Known Before. Buy Now! Don't Put Off, Lest You Regret It—

\$3.50 Manhattans—Soft Cuffs—	\$2.35
\$4.00 Manhattans—Soft Cuffs—	\$2.65
\$4.50 Manhattans—Soft Cuffs—	\$2.95
\$5.00 Manhattans—Soft Cuffs—	\$3.35
\$6.00 Manhattans—Soft Cuffs—	\$3.85
\$7.50 Manhattans—Soft Cuffs—	\$4.65
\$2.50 Manhattans—Stiff Cuffs—	\$1.65
\$3.00 Manhattans—Stiff Cuffs—	\$1.95
\$3.50 Manhattans—Stiff Cuffs—	\$2.35

Majority of Sizes—14 to 16 Neck

PARKS-CHAMBERS-HARVICK CO.

Second Arbuckle Trial Probably Begins Wednesday

San Francisco, January 8.—When Roscoe Arbuckle, heavy-weighted comedian, is placed on trial for the second time, which it is indicated will be next Wednesday, for manslaughter in connection with the death of Virginia Rappe, District Attorney Brady will have altered his line of prosecution. It is announced.

The prosecutor is said to have practically determined to try Arbuckle on the grand jury indictment, and not on the charge sworn to by Mrs. Rappe. The plan is to have the original affidavit following the party in Arbuckle's rooms at the Hotel St. Francis last September.

In eliminating Mrs. Belmont, who is now on probation, following conviction for bigamy, Brady is declared to have succeeded in avoiding criticism that the complainant was "too unreliable." This point was heavily stressed in the first trial of Arbuckle by the defense.

Pending the reopening of his case before Judge Harry Louderback, Arbuckle is in San Francisco accompanied by his wife.

ASHBURN TO HOLD HOG SHOW AND SALE

Ashburn, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—Preparations have been completed for the show and sale of pure bred hogs of all breeds, under the auspices of the Georgia Swine Breeders' association, which will be held here Wednesday and Thursday.

A fat hog sale for the benefit of the farmers is staged for the first day, at which buyers from Baltimore, Md., to Jacksonville, Fla., will be present. The sale of pure bred hogs will be held Thursday, W. D. Scott, of Edison, and L. W. Traer, of the Farmer and Stockman, Jacksonville, Fla., acting as auctioneers.

CHASE'S PLANS FOR COURTHOUSE ARE APPROVED

Donalsonville, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—The board of commissioners of the new county of Seminole today approved the preliminary plan prepared by William J. Chase, Atlanta architect, for a new fireproof courthouse to be erected here in the immediate future.

The one hundred thousand dollar bond issue has been sold to the Robinson-Humphrey company, of Atlanta. Bids on the construction work will be received about March 1.

Christian Endeavor Secretaries Conclude Annual Conference

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 8.—The annual conference of secretaries of Christian Endeavor of North America ended here this afternoon following a mass meeting at a local church, at which the delegates outlined their important features of the work in their respective fields. No place or date for a future conference was announced.

DEATH OF PLAYMATE IS CALLED ACCIDENT

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 8.—Eural Crick, 16, was instantly killed in the suburb of St. Elmo this morning by a bullet fired from a pistol in the hands of Louis Garrett, 16, a playmate, shooting being accidental, according to the story told sheriff's officers, but the youth was placed under bond pending investigation.

Funeral of Jacob Addy

The funeral of Jacob Addy, who died suddenly in London, the home of his son, J. G. Addy, 232 College street, will be held at the residence Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, conducted by Rev. G. M. Eakes, of the Methodist church. The interment will be in Oakland cemetery.

Mr. Addy was 78 years of age and a confederate veteran. He is survived by the widow and four children, J. G. Addy, of Decatur; Jacob S. Addy, Jr., of Atlanta; Mrs. Robert H. Morris, of Haddenfield, N. J.; and Miss Alma Addy, of Chickasha, Okla.

Personal.

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L. T. Y. Nash, commissioner of roads and revenues for DeKalb, is an experienced and successful farmer and is taking great interest in the outlook for farmers in DeKalb this year. He hopes that DeKalb farmers will go more largely into the truck business than heretofore, and will render all assistance possible in securing a market for their products.

MANY VIOLATIONS OF DRY LAWS WILL BE TRIED

Sparta, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—Many cases involving alleged violations of the state prohibition laws, and a large civil docket, many of which cases are of importance, will be tried at the January term of the city court of Sparta, which will be convened Monday morning by Judge Robert H. Lewis.

The large criminal docket is made up principally of cases transferred from the September adjourned term. Officers of the court expect the entire week will be required to dispose of the accumulated business.

In and Around Decatur

BY COLONEL JEFFERSON SHACKLEFORD MILLS, ESQUIRE.

Decatur Ga., January 8.—(Special.)

A movement is under way in Decatur for the erection of a food-product plant, estimated to cost not less than \$50,000, to which end a meeting of business men, farmers and all interested are asked to meet in the courthouse here at 8 o'clock on the night of January 9.

It is proposed to erect the plant somewhere in the industrial district of the county along the Georgia railroad, either between Atlanta and Decatur, or between Decatur and Stone Mountain.

The plant contemplated is to include a dairy, cannery, potato curing house and mill for the manufacture of feedstuffs for cattle.

The promoters of the enterprise have mainly in view the necessity of a change in farming operations under bolt weevil conditions, and their purpose is to standardize and provide a market for a variety of farm products.

City Commission No New Thing

Those who have an idea that the commission form of government for Decatur is something new are to be informed that on the contrary it is an ancient, old city government being vested in the hands of five commissioners appointed by legislative enactment which brought the town into existence December 10, 1823.

This form of government has continued for more than fifty years and a change is said to have been brought about as follows:

The commissioners having set up a new system of government, the square, were wont to punish every petty offense by fining culprits therein who were subjected to indignities which were not easily forgotten, consisting not only of the stings of idle spectators and the smearing of their person and clothes with mud by the coarser sort, but by worse effects of missiles thrown by others to satisfy a grudge against the unlucky victim.

As time progressed the number of offenders thus punished had so increased that the city council, about Crockett's grocery one night on counting noses it was accidentally discovered that the commissioners first and last had subjected nearly every one in town to this humiliating punishment, and were themselves left in a hopeless minority, whereupon the disgraced elected a chairman to prepare a formal set of resolutions demanded a change in the form of the city government.

This also was the origin of Decatur mass meetings, famous all over the country, and by means of which nearly all business of the town still is transacted.

Excuse the digression. That very night the commissioners, who were accustomed to hear the watchman call the hours with the addition, "All's well," with astonishment heard him cry, "Ten o'clock and bad news!"

DeKalb Spinach in Cincinnati

Hugh Tuggle, of Stone Mountain, recently shipped about half a carload of spinach to Cincinnati, which found a ready market at a fancy price. The consignor at the point of destination offered to take all Mr. Tuggle could ship, and paid a high compliment to the quality of the product.

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L. T. Y. Nash, commissioner of roads and revenues for DeKalb, is an experienced and successful farmer and is taking great interest in the outlook for farmers in DeKalb this year. He hopes that DeKalb farmers will go more largely into the truck business than heretofore, and will render all assistance possible in securing a market for their products.

MANY VIOLATIONS OF DRY LAWS WILL BE TRIED

Sparta, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—Many cases involving alleged violations of the state prohibition laws, and a large civil docket, many of which cases are of importance, will be tried at the January term of the city court of Sparta, which will be convened Monday morning by Judge Robert H. Lewis.

The large criminal docket is made up principally of cases transferred from the September adjourned term. Officers of the court expect the entire week will be required to dispose of the accumulated business.

Features Which Will
Be of Interest
To Every Woman

BEAUTY CHATS

GRACE AND POISE

Many girls complain that they feel self-conscious in the company of strangers, that they do not quite know what to do with their hands and feet. This feeling of being all hands and feet is the commonest form of shyness. Now self-consciousness is very hard to cure, but I think this suggestion might help.

If a girl felt that she stood very well and that she walked well, or if she felt

of movement and poise. Here is one way to acquire that:

There is a simple beneficial exercise which strengthens the ankles, makes the feet more supple, and develops and shapes the foot. It will make you stand better and it will make you walk more gracefully. It is as follows:

Stand in your bare feet or stockings feet, preferably before a mirror, so you can watch yourself exercise. Raise the heels from the floor so your whole weight is on the balls of the feet. Go back to the first position, then rise again to the toes, a little bit higher this time, so that the weight seems to go almost entirely on the toes. Repeat this at least a dozen times. Then, after you have rested, walk around the room five or six times as far up on the toes as you can get without losing your balance.

When you become accustomed to this exercise and the muscles are stronger you will be able to walk very well on the toes without losing your balance. This exercise is given to all ballet dancers to make them graceful in movement.

Pegging: If your arms and legs are thin you are probably very much underweight. Try to make yourself fatter by taking two tablespoonfuls of olive oil with grape juice every day or by drinking a great deal of milk with cream in it.

Then take exercises for the arms and legs. Stand with the hands stretched out in front of you and the feet clenched and pull the arms back to the shoulders, tensing the muscles and resisting yourself as much as possible.

This is an excellent arm exercise. Dancing is good for developing the legs.

Tomorrow—Answered Letters.

This helps you to stand well.

that she made a graceful picture when she sat down, I am sure she would lose most of that self-conscious feeling. In other words, she needs to acquire grace

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THE CONSTITUTION'S

WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

AN HEIR AT LARGE

(Copyright, 1922, by The Constitution)



CHAPTER XVIII.

The morning after Mr. Stabb talked with Tony Romsky, a note was thrust into the hand of Harry L. Rasher by a boy who ran away quickly.

"Look out big Tony Romsky say he'll get you an extra buck Nobody round here gets away with Tony."

Rasher studied the note. It was written on a scented piece of wrapping paper and unaddressed. Evidently the boy had been told where and to whom it must be delivered, for he had chosen a time and place where the act was unobserved.

"Well," thought Rasher, "let's figure this out. Stabb must have sicked Romsky on me. I can't think of anybody else who has a reason for wanting me run out of town. But why Romsky?"

Romsky was the leader of a considerable element of the workmen and was supposed to be a bitter foe of the company. He had been pointed out to Rasher soon after the latter had begun work in the plant.

"That's Tony Romsky. He's the big boss among the men. What he says goes. If anybody disputes him, he'll get you a good thrashing. So if a personal or quicker reply is desired, a stamped and self-addressed envelope must be enclosed with the question—The Editor."

CHAPTER XIX.

The next day while doing his morning work, Rasher was startled by a knock at his door. He opened it and found a man in a suit and hat standing before him.

"What do you want?" Rasher asked.

"I want to see you," the man said.

"What for?" Rasher asked.

"I want to see you," the man said.

CHAPTER XX.

The man who had come to see Rasher was a man of about thirty years of age, with dark hair and a high forehead. He was wearing a suit and hat, and he was looking at Rasher with a serious expression.

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check your birth certificate with your wrap, letting the dressing-room attendants sort out the sheep from the goats, and gently call the muttons home at the proper hour? A novel idea, wouldn't you say?

Jeannie and Barstow both laughed. "But I never want to go home!" the former protested. "I always have the most wonderfully good time."

"No fear! You won't get a call for a good eight years at the very least," Adele assured her comfortably. "But I think I'll hear the gently persuading voice of my own good judgment at this moment. Good morning, everybody. I'm going up to bed!"

Despite their polite protests, she finished her coffee, gathered up her wrap, and rose.

"Better follow me, Dick!" she suggested, her glance lingering on the young people significantly.

"If you could see what the morning light does to those little pouches under your eyes and the naughty lines about your mouth."

Canby rose with bad grace. He plainly did not want to leave Jeannie in company with Victor Barstow, but there was no help for it, since they did not ask him to remain.

"I guess I'll have a night-cap before I turn in," he grunted. "Forbes has some fine old stuff in the smoking room that I don't intend to leave on young crude tastes. 'Night!"

When he had gone, leaving only Jeannie and Barstow in the little room that he had left, the latter looked at the former with a peculiar expression.

"With such virtuous examples before me, and such an alarming picture of the evils which threaten the young people of this city, I don't see how I can do anything but follow your lead."

"But Barstow caught at her arm. "Please don't go," he begged. "Why are you still standing? The music came drifting in to them, muted as though the jazz which had crashed through the dark hours was hushed in shame by the dawn."

"I'd hoped for another dance with you. I've had very few, remember!" he added.

Jeannie smiled, waving her fan. She had sensed that the Barstows had not had one-third of the dances he had asked for. She had been gracious, but adamant, in bestowing her favors. She had felt that the Barstows had been looking for a sign of her success in life.

"You're a charming flirt," he said, looking at her with a smile.

"So that's what you think of me?" she asked, looking at him with a smile.

"I think you're a charming flirt," he said, looking at her with a smile.

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Side Talks

by Ruth Cameron

A GOOD KIND OF BORROWING.

What a splendid thing it is to come in contact with a business man who appreciates each other's virtues.

"Too often, married folk take each other's virtues for granted as no more than their due. Sometimes they do less than that, and each dislikes the other because 'he has all the virtues I detest and none of the vices I love.' But, fortunately, such cases are the exception and not the rule. They are about as common, I think, as the absolutely happy marriages. The majority belong to neither extreme."

He Would Have Waited.

The man who started me to thinking along this line was a business man in whose office I happened to be when he was giving directions to his stenographer to have a business suit which hung in his closet sent to the cleaner.

"It's a spring suit," he said, turning to me, "and I shan't need it for some months. There was a time when I would have thought of having it cleaned until the day I wanted it. That's the way I used to be until I realized the way my wife did things and how much better it was for me to have it cleaned now."

It doesn't cost any more to have it cleaned now than it did when it was new, and she doesn't have to rush around and try to get things done in a hurry. It doesn't cost any more to have it cleaned now than it did when it was new, and she doesn't have to rush around and try to get things done in a hurry.

Tomorrow—She Wanted to See If She Could Make Him Like Her.

Today's Short Story

BY GEORGE T. BYE

Illustrated by Arlene Coyle

HER IMMEDIATE ORGY

One contact with the outside world had made a tremendous impression upon Babe. That was the time of the country historical pageant when she, like every other little village girl, had had a part to play. She represented "Cotton" in the parade of products, and so feeling was she that the dustiest of planters was inspired with a flash of wit. He said: "There ain't no boll weevils on her."

It was then her thoughts turned first to the delicious excitement of appearing before an audience. Then her piazza, that had been her outdoor nursery, took on the guise of a stage. There she hoped against other of her hopes to be a dancer. The obstructive hopes were dream-wishes that she would grow up a meek, modest, obedient angel such as her father, old Dr. Cooper, said her mother had been.

But the afternoon flight of the Dixie Express, which ran on silver rails, was at the foot of her piazza garden, always found her concentrating on thrilling visions of fairy caprices by herself in a woodland of footlights—just as the morning return trip of the same train always found her singing with the joy of life in Jimsonville.

This afternoon there was something electrical in the air. It was a warm winter afternoon, so enlivening with the pungency of pine that one felt almost able to fly. Babe was uneasy with the call of something. Then sounded the distant whistle of the Dixie Express, and in a flash the girl was seized with the idea that this was her chance, her one chance, and it would be her last. She would never be happy without experiencing some of the immediate thrill of dancing before strange eyes. She was willing to give up her ballet dreams. Let her have the excitement of the one experience, then she would be content. And nobody would know.

Out on her piazza, where she was wrenched from Jimsonville houses, she would dance for the passengers of the Dixie Express. The train would not stop. The express never stopped in Jimsonville. None of the passengers would ever see her again.

Panting, trembling, Babe ran into her dressing room and quickly attired herself in pajamas. She let down her hair and drew on a pair of bedroom slippers that she tied to her feet with ribbons.

Then, with her cheeks roting in color, she slipped out on the piazza and flung herself into an abandon of kicks, twirls and old-fashioned hornpipe steps.

Babe was in her bedroom praying. The Dixie Express had stopped in the midst of her dance! It had never stopped before in Jimsonville. Her wickedness was now a black scandal. She sobbed to heaven that it never, never would happen again.

A frightened glance through the lace curtains showed her that men in uniform were running toward the house from the train. Oh, horrible! Would they arrest her? She was panic-stricken.

"Doctor—quick!" someone shouted. Then there was a pounding at the piazza door. Babe took heart and poked her tousled head out of the window.

"A woman suddenly got sick on the train. We want the doctor." "I'll get him for you by telephone in five minutes."

Babe drew in her head with happy slowness. Looking up at a little spider web that Aunt Dinah had forgotten, Babe sighed and murmured: "Thank you, God!"

Tomorrow—Puppets and Wires. (Copyright, 1922, by The Constitution.)

The Constitution Patterns

A MODEL OF GOOD TASTE. 3851. Here is a sleeveless model that is pleasing and practical. The armholes are cut high. The sleeves are joined to a guimpe. For slender or mature figures this design is most suitable. A decorative simple stitchery. Serge or duvetyn will also be good for this model.

The pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4-4 yards of 40-inch material. The width at the foot is 2-1/2 yards.

A POPULAR STYLE. 3034. As here illustrated, white linen was used, with brown lines for trimming. The design is good for effective, or dainty, or corduroy, with head or stitching for trimming. The blouse could be of any material, color.

and the trousers of cloth, corduroy, or velvet. Color, cuffs and belt may be faced with contrasting materials as illustrated. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2-3, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2-5 yards of 44-inch material.

A SIMPLE DRESS FOR STREET OR CALLING. Pattern 3389 was used to make this model. It is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5-5 yards of 40-inch material.

Brown velveteen with bands of satin trimmed with satin would be effective, or dainty, or corduroy, with head or stitching for trimming. The blouse could be of any material, color.

White organdie cuffs and collar in exaggerated shape are put on this fling crepe gown for the South with a twisted neck of the fabric and a wide band.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS NEWSPAPER

Copyright, 1922, Associated Editors. The Biggest Little Paper in the World. Edited by John H. Miller.

PLAYING BASKETBALL : : CENTER



P. F. HAMMESFAHR.

around basketball star; basketball chairman, Amateur Athletic Federation; vice president Athletic Officials' association, Chicago district.

"If you do not know what position in basketball you are made for, give them all a try," says Mr. Hammesfahr. "When you find the place that suits you, stick to it."

Probably the most important position on the basketball team is that of center. He is the pivot man of the plays. He is to the basketball team what the quarterback is to the football team—the director of the play.

Generally, the center is a tall man. This is so because it usually is more likely that a tall man, because of his height, has more chance to "get the jump" on the opposing center, thus getting the ball in the hands of his teammates from the start of the play. There are some very good jumpers among players of shorter stature, however, and not always is the center the tallest man on the team.

is "Live-wire."

The center must "cover" all parts of the floor. He has no given territory. For this reason he should be quick on his feet. He should take exercise that will keep the muscles of his body, especially those of his legs, in good condition. Stopping, with the hands on the hips, raising the bent knees high are both good developers of leg muscles.

The abdominal muscles should be well developed, too, because the center must remain in his half of the circle when jumping for the ball, and not commit a foul by jumping on his opponent.

A center should have good reach with the hand that he holds the ball. Shoulder control must be acquired, also, so that it is possible to reach up the one arm without moving the other.

THE HOUSEHOLD

Edited by Anne Rittenhouse

THE FLATTERY WE LIKE.

If there is one sort of compliment that a woman does not grow tired of it is the compliments paid to her for her good cooking, or to the good cooking of her cook. And even though it is considered bad form to come too right at dinner with a compliment concerning this dish or that there are a dozen little ways that the diplomatic guest knows of imparting such flattery.

Most women in the course of time grow weary of compliments paid to their appearance. That is, they are beautiful women in sufficiently convinced of the fact of her beauty to find compliments of this sort rather tiresome and the woman who is ugly is pretty sure to know that her compliments are mere flattery. But there are two sorts of flattery that the mature woman never seems to weary of—compliments paid her children and compliments paid her cooking.

If you have house guests for breakfast you like put out that they have been almost suffering for a good cup of coffee, that they have searched the hotels in vain for just the flavor and infusion that you serve. If a married friend, a friend of your husband, has breakfast with you, is there anything sweeter than the compliment that indicates that he thinks your husband a lucky devil to have a

The Constitution's Weekly Novel

The Knight of the Lonely Land

BY EVELYN CAMPBELL

(Copyright, 1922, for The Constitution)

Next Week, "Trailin'" by Max Brand.

(Continued From Yesterday.)

"Do you know," said Geraldine, as though she read his thoughts, "that little house is beginning to seem like home to me." She could not guess the happiness her words brought to him. "It seemed so lonely just at first, desolate and poor and barren, but now I am beginning to see that it is all full of life. Life is everywhere. Even these silent, gray old rocks could speak if they would." She smiled at her vagrant fancy.

"I like to hear you say that," he said simply. "I always knew you'd find it out if you stayed here long enough. God help the man or woman who can't hear the voice of the silent places, for if you once find it you don't need to be lonely again—never lonesome for anything or anybody again."

"Is it true?" she questioned wistfully and fell to thinking. The face of the young officer of the photograph came to her, lifelike and a little reproachful. The time had been when to think of him meant loneliness intolerable and acute. She found that passing and wondered at the change. Yet she thought of him as often and as tenderly as before, only now the poignancy of regret was no more. The young officer was a part of the old life, growing fainter each day; the life once so important but now miraculously dropping its small shame and pretenses one by one, as she came into contact with the fundamentals of this new existence.

Finally, arousing herself from these bitter-sweet reflections, Geraldine asked Billie, "When is my uncle coming back?"

But Billie hardened his conscience and answered plausibly. He was determined she should not know the truth. There had been mail that day, and among the big bundle that belonged to Geraldine was one she read over and over before she went for her ride, and the contents of this letter was behind the question.

"You see," she went on, with the faintest quiver in her voice, "I am anxious for him to return, because—someone—someone is coming out soon—from home; an old friend—and uncle must be here then."

"I see," said Billie Stranger. "Some more of your folks want to learn ranching?"

"No—and yes." She hesitated, then looking straight between her horse's ears, "Captain Darwin is not a relation, but—he is coming out to live here, I think. He has been badly injured—he was in the fighting from the very first, and has only just been dismissed from the hospital. He is anxious to leave England. The surgeons think a change would be good for him."

"I see." This time Billie did begin to see; the faintest glimmer of the meaning behind her words came to him. The brightness began to go out of the day.

"He is not able to ride—he will walk with a crutch for a long while, I am afraid," the soft voice continued, and he banished jealousy with shame.

She told him all about her young

officer, and now as had been so full of plans for a big, active future. Then when the war came on, how he had met it gayly, and being stricken down, had fought against death again and again, conquered and gone back to the fight, refusing to take the freedom that might have been his.

Billie was not jealous any more; he was unutterably blue and depressed. The recital made him feel his poverty, the lack of anything worth while to offer in lieu of what the other man had given. He had been to the wars, but he had never fired a shot—had come back ridiculously well and strong, with money in his pocket and all his quota of arms and legs. He had no wounds to display or hero stories to tell; he was just plain Billie Stranger—nothing to brag about.

She noticed his abstraction, but was far from fathoming its cause.

"I'll race you to the willows," she cried gayly, and was off. Billie pounded along, keeping Widow Green a yard or two behind the other horse. He would have forgotten it highly impolite to overtake or defeat a lady in any game of her own choosing, and Geraldine, parting and wind-blown, drew rein at the willows, an easy winner. But she was not deceived by her victory and turned a reproachful face to her contestant.

"You didn't try to win," she accused him. "You held the Widow all the time."

But he had no answer for this. His race stopped beside her own in the fringes of willows, but he had forgotten the horse race almost before it ended. He heard what she said, but the importance of their play was wiped out in something much bigger—a startling thing that drove all other thoughts from his mind.

The willow outlined a water hole that was just near the boundary line of the Three Nines; just beyond were the foothills, rising rugged and bare, soon to lose themselves in the inhospitable mountains towering beyond. The fencing here was new, part of the job Billie and Desmond had worked on a short time before, so that his eye at once sought it out.

But he saw with a quick glance that there was no fence where the new bright wire had been a few days before. It had been cut in half a dozen places and its remains lay along the ground, half hidden in the brown stubble.

His first thought was for his precious white-faces. The rustlers had been at work here without a doubt, and his heart sank at the certainty that a portion at least of his stock would be missing—and he could not afford to lose a single hoof. His lips set in a grim narrow line as he wheeled his horse toward home and signaled Geraldine to follow.

"What is it? What has happened?" she cried fearfully, riding to his side.

Geraldine knew nothing of the depredations that had menaced the valley for weeks. Billie and Jack were careful to guard their speech when they were with her, but now that the evil had come so near, Billie knew that for her own safety she must be warned.

"There's rustlers—cattle thieves 'round," he explained grimly. "That's why I warned you so often not to ride far alone. Did you see that fence back there? Cut clean. They made sure we couldn't patch it up in a hurry."

"I see." This time Billie did begin to see; the faintest glimmer of the meaning behind her words came to him. The brightness began to go out of the day.

She told him all about her young



accidentally. "Why do you persist in treating me like an infant?" "Folks that cut wire in a cow country don't let anything else stop 'em," he answered, and the girl of the horses brought an end to the subject. Billie's heart was filled with trouble. A little while ago the world had seemed a fine place to be in. On the day he rode over the ridge with the white-faces, life had seemed full and promising; that was the day he found Geraldine waiting for him at home. Where had his happiness gone? His possessions were the same, and Geraldine was beside him, nearer than she had ever been; yet an insidious shadow, deepening as it came, had crept between him and all the old, say, careless ways that had been his. A secret he had been keeping from her lay heavy on his conscience; and no matter what the object of this deception might be, instinct warned that the day of explanation must come. And the thought of Little Britches was not a pleasant one to face. After that, the grave proof of the enemy at his own gate.

"I'll ride back and send Jack to you," she said. "It is a shame to let them escape."

"They won't escape," Billie answered briefly. "And I've already said it ain't safe for you to ride alone."

"What could harm me?" she asked.

"Then there was the girl," Jack

and unconsciously Billie was grateful that she forbore to question him. Jack was at home and in the act of unsaddling Tomato Can, but at Billie's first words he threw the blanket on the pin's back again. Without wasting a word he understood the necessity for quick action. With the fence down at the willows, a large proportion of their stock might easily stray into the foothills, and in the face of the weather sure to break very soon, and with the chances that the rustlers were watching for this to happen, the odds were against their recovery without a loss.

The two, supplied with pliers, returned to the break without waiting for supper. There were more important things on foot than food or sleep. They would have to be satisfied with a makeshift job, for there was no new wire; neither was there a chance of getting any without delay.

Jack surveyed the ruin with jaundiced eyes. "Billie," he said solemnly, "it looks like somebody's shooting hand was gettin' cured up like an' ready for business. How does it look tuh you?"

"Well, I was thinkin' something like that myself," Billie returned equally.

"He ain't in any hurry to take a pot shot at me though. He could have had it today if he'd chosen. I reckon this sort of dirty work satisfies him, maybe."

"Then there was the girl," Jack

added soberly, twisting wire. "Even a rustler mightn't like tuh chance her gettin' in th' way."

When Billie made no reply, Jack went on, feeling his way over what he knew to be ticklish ground.

"This don't look exactly like no rustler job tuh me—I ain't never seen 'em come in broad daylight like this. It looks more like spite work. Might be something a woman was mixed up with." Glancing at his friend he changed the subject abruptly. "Guess I'll be ridin' over tuh Duncan's tomorrow about that alfalfa. Looks like we'd need more hay. After a long day we'd spell like this there's sure to be a hell-

freezin' winter, an' we've got to keep them whitties growin'."

This was a plan and prediction that his friend made each day and Billie let it go by without comment. He was relieved to find the wire in better shape than he had expected, and in an hour they were on their way home.

It was not a dark night, but over the high moon there was a faint haze that changed the outline of familiar things and shrouded distance with mystery. They rode to the west and a light wind blowing into their faces brought with it an imperceptible hint of change; a chill born on the far, snow-tipped mountains and living still with a faint menace on its breath after

passage across the sun-warmed valley. The soft thudding of the horses' feet on the grassy trail, the faint creak of leather and subdued jingle of spurs and bits were sounds that melted into the soft, wild mystery of the night and the lonesome range. Suddenly Billie's horse, which was in the lead, swerved and plunged. Out of the shadows another horse, silent-footed, was drawn for a moment across their path.

They caught a fleeting glimpse of a slim figure crouched upon the animal's withers—the thin features and luminous eyes; the tangled hair, golden-red, even in the half-light.

"Little Britches!"

(Continued Tomorrow.)

MOTHER WINS THE ARGUMENT

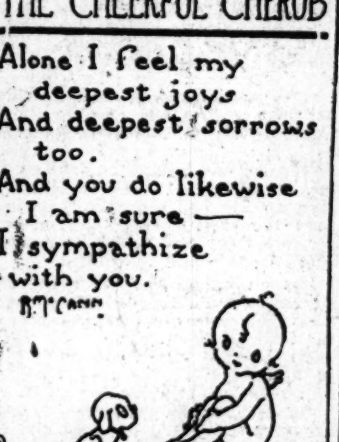


"THAT LITTLE GAME"

By B. Link



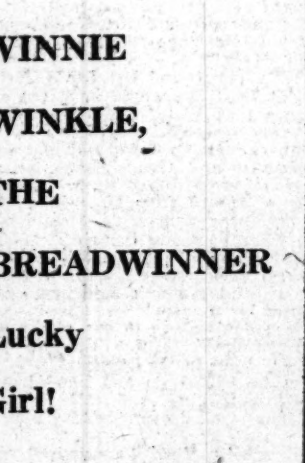
THE CHEERFUL CHERUB



JUST NUTS



WINNIE WINKLE, THE BREADWINNER



PAST AND PRESENT



AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELING?

By Briggs



On the Screen of Sport

by Hugh J. Galligan

Football has come to an untimely end, and the result of the long-delayed sectional games proved nothing. Texas A. & M. defeated Centre—or a team which Centre permitted to use its name, but which was not the Centre team of the regular season. Washington and Jefferson played a scoreless tie with California, in a contest which proved nothing at all, although it was quite a shock to California's high claims.

Neale had his team in condition—or in as good condition as a team may be kept over a long period—and he avoided the blunder made by both Ohio State and Harvard in going to the coast.

If anything is proved by these contests, it is that football is a game in which the greatness of a team depends largely upon its luck in being in shape on a certain day. If it proved anything, it was that Notre Dame, Penn State and W. and J. were the greatest teams of the year because they were always in condition, and the fact that W. and J. went through the California game without a change in the line-up is the best testimonial to its condition.

It is very evident that California is not quite as great a team as it was supposed to be, and that its great success has been due in part to the fact that its style was strange to opposing teams. Neale, with the advantage of experience, coached his men so that they had no trouble in balking Muller and his forward pass, and California hitting for the first time a line coached to meet its style of offense, made only few first downs.

ILLINOIS MOST CONSISTENT

Meantime the football argument continues to grow more complicated, and it looks as if the claims to consistency will be considered as tests of team strength. Just now our old friend Mike Tobin is proving conclusively that Illinois, since the advent of Zuppke, has been the best team in the conference. And Mike furnishes the figures to back his case, saying:

"In the nine years that Bob Zuppke has coached football at Illinois, in the matter of conference games won and lost, he still has the edge on the Big Ten teams which he has met—this despite the bumps he sustained during the last season."

"Just to remind the football world that the dynamic little coach was still cock of the walk, as far as his complete conference record goes, Illinois historians unearthed these statistics:

Played	Won	Oppo.	Tied
Chicago	5	5	1
Minnesota	7	4	2
Ohio	8	4	3
Wisconsin	8	3	3
Iowa	4	3	1
Purdue	4	3	0
Michigan	3	2	1
Northwestern	3	0	0
Indiana	1	1	0
Total	47	29	13

"Adding other college games to the conference record, and a game each with the Great Lakes and Municipal Pier in 1918, the showing is as follows:

Games played: 64. Games tied: 5. Games won: 45. Games lost: 16. "In these nine years Zuppke has won three conference championships and tied another. It is history that he has been fighting near the top in several other seasons."

BAN JOHNSON'S OUTBREAK

Ban Johnson's alleged outbreak

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NEW FORGE FOR HORSES

Washington, January 8.—(Special.)

It was made known today that the horses at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, were among the first army horses to try out the compressed horse forage which is now being tested at army posts throughout the country.

The forage, which is composed of pure oats and molasses made into brick six inches wide, twelve inches long and three-quarters of an inch thick, is expected to reduce the cause responsible for most of the animal mortality—starvation.

Compressed horse rations which can easily be transported have been a pressing need for centuries. Napoleon's campaign against Russia failed because of the starvation of the animals. Only last spring in Mesopotamia the British government was obliged to kill 30,000 war horses in the last stages of starvation.

Reports on file at Washington show that the Georgia horses thrived on the new ration, and that several marching expeditions were made when horses were fed solely on the forage, which proved satisfactory.

General William J. Snow, chief of artillery, stated that his department was taking the ration as a basis for further experiment, in an attempt to develop a completely satisfactory field forage ration for horses as a war time proposition, not as an emergency ration.

Until the United States started its experiments, Germany was the only nation using a concentrated bulk form of food for its army horses.

For fifty years United States army officers have been endeavoring to solve the problem of easily transported food for their horses. The British supply officers in Egypt were concerned with forwarding supplies to the troops engaged in the Palestine campaign.

Evolved types of compressed food by using cotton baling presses to reduce the bulk, and while this was an improvement, it was never quite satisfactory.

CARPENTIER FIGHTS SOON

London, January 8.—(Special.)

Georges Carpentier will have his chance next Thursday afternoon, to demonstrate that he is still the man he was about 30 years ago.

He is said to be in his corner, with every physical gift of nature, waiting for the fight. Carpentier has not fought since Dempsey's right fist struck him down in the fourth round, Tuesday, when he meets George Cook, the Australian, in a 20-round bout at Albert Hall.

In the last few months, many reports have come from France concerning the after-effects of Jack Dempsey's terrible punches to the body. It was said that Carpentier was subject to internal hemorrhages; that he could not box three rounds with his own shadow without gasping for breath; that his "heart" had been pushed out of its terrific beating.

Carpentier's right hand, which he splintered against Dempsey's jaw in the second round, has been a doubtful weapon since, although Georges, himself, has claimed that it is completely healed, followers of the boxing game have been watching him critically in training, to see whether he is "favored" that lame fist.

Says He Is All Right. Carpentier has told many of his English friends that the hand is all right. He insists, too, that he was not permanently hurt by the body blows. But there is a strong belief among followers of the game that Georges has suffered at least a sharp slump from the top of his morale; has lost that confidence which gave him the ability to tackle the most powerful of boxers.

In Jersey City, not as a human sacrifice, after the loser's end, but as a real challenger for the championship, Carpentier has been looking for a headgear in training because of an excruciating sore on the left side of his face which has now almost disappeared.

Cook, who is a durable, strong boxer, without much knowledge of or regard for the finer points of boxing, will weigh about 157 pounds, and Carpentier about 174. Carpentier is a better puncher than Cook, but the Australian is said to be a rugged receiver, with strong knees in a storm of blows.

Carpentier is hoped to win the fight. Cook is given a chance if he can keep away from the Frenchman for three rounds. There is little betting, and that is done at 7 to 4 on Carpentier.

Regardless of the outcome of this fight, Carpentier's fight with Ted Kid Lewis, holder of the British welter, middle and light-heavyweight titles, for the heavyweight championship of Europe, will stand the Frenchman thus postpones still further into the indefinite future his proposed match with Tom Gibbons for the light-heavyweight championship of the world.

GREATER BUSINESS PLANNED FOR ATHENS

Athens, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)

The initial meeting of the chamber of commerce for 1922 was held Thursday afternoon in the Hinton building, at which time a plan will be presented by the secretary to increase the business of Athens within the next five years, according to announcements.

better to keep the championship—a fine financial asset—in the family. Benny has a younger brother, Joe Leonard, who has been boxing in gymnasiums for three or four years.

"He has more natural speed and fighting ability than I ever had when I was working my way to the top," Benny told me. "He's better built, and he can box and hit like a champion right now."

Benny discouraged Joe's ambition to begin fighting at a tender age. He wants his brother to have a fair education, and having gone through the fighting mill, Benny knows how tough a job it is to make a success of it.

There was brother Charlie, for instance. Charlie was a corking amateur boxer, who won fights with a quick, clean one-punch knockout, and looked like a world beater. But, somehow, Charlie never starred as a professional, and has done well in forgetting the lure of boxing and going into business.

But the "kid brother" looks like the goods, and it wouldn't be surprising to state that Benny is his best before long doing his best to keep Joe working up to the title. Not that Benny is weary of being champion. But what difference would it make if the old title remained in the family? Also, it's no secret that Benny has designs on the welterweight crown.

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SETS FIELDING RECORD IN NATIONAL, BUT FAILS TO WIN FIRST BASE HONORS

Walter Holke, first baseman of the Boston Braves, set a new

fielding record for National league first basemen last season, according to the official averages, recently issued, by booting only four chances in the campaign. This great work, however, failed to give him the edge in first basing in his circuit. George Kelly of the Giants and Charley Grist of the Pittsburgh Pirates may well be rated as better first sackers than the Brave lad. He is, however, an A-1 infielder.



Walter Holke in action.

Plan for Indianapolis Events

BY THOMAS HALL

Tenth Year for Racing Classic

Indianapolis, Ind., January 8.—(Special.)

For the tenth time the Indianapolis motor speedway will stage its 500-mile international sweepstakes, May 30, on the 2½-mile oval track, which has made the Hoosier capital city famous internationally. As in previous years, the race carries the largest cash award of the season for an automobile speed contest, with \$50,000 total and \$20,000 to the winner.

Ten times in the last twelve years the speed kings of the gasoline world have contested for the honor of winning an international race, and in the ten events no driver has been able to repeat, and have the honor of winning the event, something no other speed class is distinguished by. The race has grown from a domestic affair in 1911, with none but American pilots contesting, to the greatest event of the season and the cream of European teams as contestants.

The running of the Indianapolis classic is due to the world war, as races were not conducted in 1917 and 1918.

Entry Blanks Mailed

Entry blanks have been placed in the mails by the Indianapolis Motor Speedway company, and responses from American and foreign drivers are expected daily, as it is always a contest, especially among the Americans, to have the honor of carrying the No. 1 in the race. Conditions for the race are the same as in 1920, and last year, with the maximum engine size placed at 135 cubic inches. However, the weight conditions differ from foreign years and foreshadow the competition of what a decade ago would have been scorned as miniature engines.

The maximum piston displacement, which is as large as the Ford's power plant, is provided in two classes: 2-litre class, 1.6, 122 cubic inches engine content or under, new weight conditions have been announced this year. The engine of 92-122 cubic inches rates a minimum weight of 1,400 pounds, while cars with engines of 112-122 cubic inches or less can start with a minimum weight of 1,200 pounds.

The usual rigid requirements making it impossible for a physically unfit driver to start are incorporated in the entry blank, in the supplementary conditions to the A. A. A. contest board's rules and regulations. It is provided that in event of rain May 30 the race will be run on May 31. Entries will be accepted up to midnight on May 1. Racing has always been the craze in which the mechanisms of the motor car has been refined. This is the last year that engines as large as the Ford's power plant will be permitted to race for an aggregate purse of more than \$100,000, including the speedway's \$50,000. Eleven years ago the race was started for cars of 100 cubic inches displacement, but was reduced for 1913 and 1914 to a 450 maximum. The cars showed two and a half times the speed of the 1913 to 1918. In 1920 the present 3-litre or 185-cubic-inch class was inaugurated. Next year the race will be for 2-litre engines, or 122-cubic-inch class.

The entry blank shows in addition to the usual prizes two famous trophies—the Prest-O-Lite silver brick to the driver leading at 300 miles, and the Wheeler-Schleiber cup, the largest silver trophy in the world, to the driver who leads at 400 miles. The \$50,000 purse is divided as follows: \$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, \$3,000, \$2,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000. This fund will be more than doubled by accessory and lap prizes.

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"ATLANTA Always Ahead," is Atlanta's Official Slogan. Keep it true by always boosting your city.

THE CONSTITUTION'S WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW

THERE is hardly a need or a want that cannot be filled in Atlanta's stores or factories.

CREECH COAL
LUMP NUT STEAM
RICH—FREE—CLEAN BURNING.
LOW IN ASH.
Direct Shipments From Mines.
Prompt Service.

RANDALL BROTHERS, INC.
SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTORS.
Ivy 3561 • Peters Bldg.
5 Yards.

COMPLETE
Water Systems and
Electric Light Plants
FOR SUBURBAN HOMES
Carried in
Stock by—
FULTON SUPPLY CO.
MILL SUPPLIES AND
MACHINERY
Broad and Hunter Sts.
Main 3400

Is Henry Ford a Billionaire?
Just before dinner Mr. Ford said to his wife: "Remember seventeen years ago—seventeen years ago, when you and I tramped the streets of Detroit to get a chicken for our Thanksgiving dinner and none of the stores would trust us?"
Ford was quiet for a moment and then said in a semi-undertone: "Seventeen years ago I was a poor boy and I had \$75,000,000 in taxes last year."—From Babson's report of his interview with Henry Ford.
It used to be common for people to refer to John D. Rockefeller as a billionaire, but not now. He may have had that much money at one time, but it is questionable. At any rate, he has disposed of so much of his fortune through various channels that it is considerably reduced. Nine or ten years ago there was a dispute with the authorities of Cleveland as to his tax bill. At that time one of the foremost statisticians of America was employed to investigate and report as to Mr. Rockefeller's wealth. His estimate was \$600,000,000. Since that time Mr. Rockefeller has given away a very large amount of money.
In the first year of war taxation it was reported semi-officially that the largest individual tax paid that year was somewhat less than \$36,000,000. The supposition at the time was that it referred to Mr. Rockefeller. Possibly it was Henry Ford.
Is Mr. Ford the richest man in America? Is it possible that a man who couldn't get credit for a chicken for his Thanksgiving dinner seventeen years ago is today America's one billionaire?
A tax report has figured what \$76,000,000 in taxes paid for 1920 represents, and his finding is that Mr. Ford's income for the year in question was \$103,050,240.10. That would mean about \$282,329 a day. Summed up and holidays included.
But is Mr. Ford a billionaire? Opinions differ as to what constitutes a billionaire or a millionaire. A man with an income of \$103,050,240.10 a year might be considered a billionaire by some persons, but, after paying \$76,000,000 out of his income to the government, he would have only \$27,050,240.10 left, and that is not consistent with a billionaire income.
Under the present rate of taxation it doesn't seem possible for a man to be a billionaire.—Richard Spillane in Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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For a stranger appreciates the fact that a utility, like any other business, has its incentive for development in its prosperity and in the understanding appreciation of its patrons.

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Swift Inventory Loss \$20,000,000 in Year
Chicago, January 7.—Loss in inventory values of Swift & Co. amounted to \$20,000,000 in 1931, Louis F. Swift, president of the company, told the annual meeting of shareholders a few days ago.
"However, during the prosperous years of the war," Mr. Swift continued, "we provided for the serious decline by appropriating large amounts to surplus to maintain the company, enabling it to continue the payment of regular dividends. We paid dividends of 8 per cent, amounting to \$12,000,000. The prospects are that Swift & Co. will continue payment of dividends that gross sales during the year were slightly more than \$800,000,000, which was a reduction from the previous year. The 1930 sales were slightly more than \$1,100,000,000. The decrease in tonnage, he said, was only about 6 per cent.
Wages were reduced 22 1-2 per cent, 12 1-2 per cent in March and 10 per cent more in November, he announced.
The balance sheet of the company on November 5, 1931, showed a surplus of \$81,739,991; capital stock at \$150,000,000 and total liabilities, including capital stock and surplus, of \$361,843,866.

Woodside Storage Co.
Has Unique Features
To Interest Patrons
Although most of the moving was completed in September, the Woodside Storage company is finding a steady business the beginning of the year from the packing, shipping and storing, which is continually going on in a big city like Atlanta. The Woodside Storage company is one of the oldest in Atlanta, having been established since 1881. During their long years of experience they have acquired the latest and most scientific methods of storing, moving and packing.
There are a number of unique and exclusive features in connection with the service rendered by the progressive concern, and for none of those do they make any added charge to their patrons. Among them is the use of specially constructed boxes for the storage of small articles, such as bric-a-brac, pictures, books, etc.; special cartons for mattresses, pillows, etc.; a special room for the storage of rugs and carpets, where they are fumigated regularly every ten days, keeping them free from moths, vermin, insects, etc.; pianos are also stored in a special room, where they get plenty of sunshine and air, so necessary to the life and preservation of a piano; all trunks are stored in a special room, so they may be readily available for patrons at any time; they have a special woman attendant for ladies.
During their steady growth, which began in a very modest wooden structure at the corner of Spring and Simpson streets, they have not failed to equip themselves with the latest building facilities. Their present location at 235-237-239-241 Edgewood avenue, a building of concrete construction throughout, absolutely mouse and rat proof, and all goods stored are covered with heavy protection as a protection from dust. In the past several months they have a new building, 135-137 Bell street, which gives them a total storage of 75,000 cubic feet, equivalent to fifteen floors 50x100 feet.
The company claims to have the lowest insurance rates of any furniture warehouse in the city.
Officials of the company are John J. Woodside, Sr., president; John J. Woodside, Jr., vice president and general manager; F. A. Bumstead, secretary and treasurer.
John J. Woodside, Jr., states that after a sound business in the past year they are expecting a record year for 1932. An invitation is extended to the public at all times to visit their warehouses, which are always clean and open to inspection.

Griffith Sales Co.,
Big Candy Jobbers,
Serving Large Trade
Covering a radius of about 100 miles, all around Atlanta, and shipping to a large number of satisfied customers within their territory, the Griffith Sales company, exclusive candy jobbers of the city, are starting off the new year with the brightest of prospects.
The company carries a complete line of Whitman's candies, such as small package goods, marshmallows, peppermints, etc., and have built up a large trade on this line. With quick turn-overs the company assures its trade at all times that all candies shipped by it is just as fresh and nice as goods of this kind can be made. It carries, in addition, a general line of fine candies, being one of the best known candy jobbing concerns in the south.
Five salesmen are kept constantly employed calling on the trade, and their territory is carefully looked after day by day. One of the special features stressed by the company is its service, goods being promptly forwarded practically on the day received. E. Pearl and L. J. Coleman call on the city trade, while C. Riddle, F. Yancey and J. Trimble handle the country trade.
The officers of the company are as follows: C. P. Griffith, president; E. J. Ficks, secretary and treasurer, and L. H. Morris, vice president. Mr. Griffith is much gratified at the splendid business his house is enjoying, and states that collections have been good, despite complaint in some quarters to the contrary.

Miller Lumber Co.
Furnishes Everything
For the Home Builder
For four years the Miller Lumber company, of this city, has been serving a fast-growing trade, and their many satisfied customers are their best guarantee of the service they offer the public.
The company was organized by W. D. Miller and Joseph A. Williamson, both experienced men in the lumber business. Each year has shown a splendid growth in business over the year previous, the business for last year being especially a large improvement over that of 1931. The company is expecting a large increase for 1932.

Rittenbaum Bros.
Have Big Business
On Wiping Cloths
Rittenbaum Bros., who conduct an up-to-date laundry in this city for washing wiping cloths, have a business which stands out unique in the place it fills in industrial Atlanta. They are located at 472-78 Decatur street, in a most commodious building. Twenty years ago they started in a small way on Peters street.
By persistent effort, by producing meritorious commodity, it grew steadily along, until now these brothers own their own buildings on Decatur street.
These cloths are handled with the same care and go through the same process as clothes are handled in a laundry, and their wiping cloths are handled in sanitary packages ready for the trade, they are declared to be absolutely germ proof.
A well-known trade mark: "Nun-Better Wiping Cloths"—is used by

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Franco-British Future Alliance Before Premiers

Cannes, January 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—Premier Briand and Lloyd George today had their first talk on the future relations between France and Great Britain since they have been at Cannes. It is understood that they went over broadly the principal questions, this being necessary to settle the order and form the basis of a closer entente pact or alliance.

A Franco-British alliance for mutual defense has created a strong undercurrent of opinion here, notwithstanding that the atmosphere has seemed to be little favorable to negotiating tending to make the relations between the two countries closer. M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George appear far apart regarding the attitude the allies ought to take toward Germany after the default in the payment of reparations, and are not at all in accord as to whether the explanations ought to be heard at Cannes.

Council circles were much agitated today by reports from Paris that a treaty had been signed, but the only doubts that could exist concerned the question of an alliance memorandum which sets forth reasons as a basis for such a pact. M. Briand's flat declaration for an alliance before he departed from Paris made a marked impression on the British, who addressed the argument that it was too easy to do with France on European questions if she were not able to hold forth as an argument on her part. Failure to secure from the United States guarantees for her security, such as would have been given her in the tripartite agreement, had been sniffed out.

To Clear Decks.

The decision to discuss the situation in Asia-Minor here, instead of at Paris, at a later date, is interpreted as a move to do away with all subjects in controversy between the two countries, so as to clear the way for a convention covering all European and

The eastern questions.

The repatriation experts have increased the total amount which Germany will be required to pay in cash in 1922 from \$500,000,000 gold marks to 700,000,000. This was done as a concession to Belgium, when it was seen that 500,000,000 would be entirely absorbed in the cost of the armies of occupation.

Belgium has made a determined fight for the priority which is due her, and the increase in the year's payments makes possible the continuance of this priority.

Walt Unites States Reply.

The allies are anxiously awaiting a reply from the United States to the invitation to join in the economic conference; both M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George are confident of its acceptance. The British ambassador, Mr. Harvey, has not yet received any word, but it is believed a reply may come tomorrow or Tuesday.

There is considerable speculation in London that the United States will not accept the invitation. The allies toward Russia, but both the French and British delegates are of the opinion that the United States will recognize the Soviet government. The allies have laid down. The British feel certain that the soviet leaders will accept the conditions after they have tried to bargain for better terms. No reply has been expected from Russia for the present.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS DIES IN ACWORTH

Acworth, Ga., January 8.—(Special.)—Henry M. Williams, aged 88

prominent citizen of Acworth, died at his home at an early hour Friday night, after an illness of several weeks. He was president of the Bank of Acworth, and a member of the hardware firm of Kitchen & Williams. He is survived by his widow, who

two sons, Augustus Williams of Atlanta and Raymond Williams of Acworth; five daughters, Mrs. Cliff Collins and Misses Lily May, Edna, Pauline and Louise Williams, of Acworth; two brothers, Thomas and Dillard

Williams, of Acworth; four sisters, Mrs. Stanley, of Kennesaw; Mrs. Georgia Stanley, of Atlanta; Mrs. Mollie Kelley, of Monticello, Fla., and Mrs. Conner, of Kennesaw.

Funeral services were conducted from the Baptist church Sunday afternoon.

MORTUARY

Mrs. Martha Huckaby.

Griffin, Ga., January 8.—(Special.) Funeral services for Mrs. Martha A. Huckaby, who died at her home in this city Thursday, were held today from the Red Oak church at Williamson. The deceased was 67 years of age.

Deber Townsend.

Deber Townsend, aged 83, of 200
Crew street, died at the residence
Sunday afternoon. He is survived by

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Lodge Notices

The regular communication of Oakland City Lodge U. D., F. & M., will be held in the auditorium of the school house on Aron avenue, this (Monday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Business session only. Meeting place changed from Methodist church. All Master and members of.

J. S. GIBSON, Secretary.

The regular convocation of Mount Zion chapter No. 16, R. & M. will be held this (Monday) evening at Masonic Temple, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. The Mark Master degree will be conferred. All qualified companions are cordially and fraternally invited to meet with us.

LEOTO L. MASON, High Priest.
JOHN V. HEIDT, Secretary.

A regular assembly of Euclid Council No. 33, R. & S. M., will be held in

W. D. Luckie Masonic Temple tonight (Monday), January 9, 1922, at 7:30 o'clock. All qualified companions are cordially invited.

E. J. WHITE, Ill. Master.

J. A. BISHOP, Recorder.

The regular convention of Adolph Brandt Lodge No. 32, K. of P., will be held this (Monday) evening, January 9, 1922, at 8 o'clock, ninth floor Forsyth building at which time officers for the ensuing term will be installed. Visiting

DR. SAMUEL STAMPA, C. C.
B. F. DARDEN, K. or R. & S.

A regular convention of
Tulsa Lodge No. 278.

 Knights of Pythias will be held, this (Monday) night, January 10, at 7.30 o'clock, in their castle hall, at East Point. The rank of Esquire will be conferred. Installation of officers. All duly qualified Knights are invited to meet with us.

R. L. CHRISTIAN, C. C.
J. A. YEAST, K. of R. & S.

Funeral Notices

TAYLOR—Mrs. Walter M. Taylor died at the residence, 951 Gordon street, Sunday morning. She is survived by her husband; two brothers, Mr. Oma Kirby, of Chicago, and Mr. T. M. Kirby, of Chicago.

BEALL—The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Beall of

Knoxville, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. James I. Beall, of Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Beall, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Thomas, of Atlanta; Mr. Charles Beall, of Locust Grove, Ga., and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Norris, of Hogsansville, Ga., are invited to attend the funeral of Richard Hibner Beall, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Beall, this (Monday) afternoon, January 9, at 2:30 o'clock, from the chapel of Harry G. Poole.

M'LEOD—The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McLeod, Mr. James Alexander McLeod, of Savannah, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. Irving M. McLeod, of Fort McPherson, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Thompson, Miss Jessie McLeod and Miss Marlon McLeod are invited to attend the funeral services of Mr. Alexander McLeod, at the residence 554 South

TOWNSEND—Died, Sunday afternoon, at his residence, 299 Crew street, Mr. Deber Townsend, in his thirty-third year. He is survived by his wife and three children.

His widow and two small sons, John Deber and Richard Henry; his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Townsend; his brothers, Messrs. H. J., F. W., J. Warner, Cher, M. H., and W. M., of Arcadia, Fla., and five sisters, Mrs. P. B. Hays, of Mansfield, Ga., Mrs. W. M. Smith,

Chadfield, Ga.; Mrs. W. B. Smith, of Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. P. G. Almand, of Conyers, Ga.; Mrs. G. V. Mote, of Atlanta, and Mrs. W. C. Yongue, of Arcadia, Fla. The body was removed to the chapel of Awtry & Lowndes Co., where funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Frank W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Zellars, Miss Martha Stewart, Dr. W. H. H. Stewart, Mrs. J. M. Stewart, Mrs. Leila O. Daley, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Daley, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Daley, of New

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Dancy, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Alex Brown, of Tennille, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Poole and Mr. Harry G. Poole, Jr., are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Frank W. Stewart this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the chapel of Harry G. Poole. The Rev. E. C. McConnell will officiate.

interment private (Oakland cemetery). The following gentlemen will please act as pallbearers and meet at the chapel at 10:45 a. m.: Mr. C. W. Weathers, Mr. A. L. Warren, Mr. C. C. Malone, Dr. H. L. Flint, Dr. R. G. Stephens and Mr. Todd Liddell.

ADDY—Mr. Jacob S. Addy, aged 78, a confederate veteran, died Friday night at the home of his son, J. G. Addy, 232 College street, Decatur, Ga. He is survived by his widow and four children, J. G. Addy, of Decatur, Ga.; Jacob S. Addy, Jr., of Atlanta; Mrs. Robert H. Morris, of

Funeral services will be held at the home of J. G. Addy, 232 College street, Decatur, Ga., this (Monday) afternoon, January 9, at 3 p. m., Rev. G. M. Eakes, of Decatur, officiating.

The following gentlemen will please act as pallbearers and meet at the home at 2:45 p. m.: Hon. H. M. Stanley, Colonel George M. Napier, Judge James R. George, M. L. Brown, J. A. McCrary and C. J. Sullivan. Arrangements in charge of A. S. Turner, funeral director.

SCHOLLS—Died, Mr. Ralph K. Scholls, at a private hospital, early Sunday morning. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Bessie Scholls; three little children, Elaine, Ralph, Jr., and Martha Scholls; mother, Mrs. Scholls; and sister, Miss Scholls.

Herman J. Echols; eight brothers,
 Messrs. H. A., P. W., C. F., R. W.,
 V. H., D. L., C. C. and L. E. Echols;
 three sisters, Mrs. C. M. Green, Mrs.
 L. A. Ford and Mrs. P. C. Gilham.
 The friends and relatives are in-
 vited to attend the funeral services
 today (Monday) at 2 o'clock, p. m.,

The following named gentlemen will please act as pallbearers and meet at the chapel at 1:45 o'clock: Mr. L. S. Bettis, Mr. W. S. Stone, Mr. Arthur Owens, Mr. W. J. Whitehead, Mr. T. L. Lyle and Mr. V. A. Brooks. The Rev. C. M.

\$25.00 REWARD
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